

GenCore version 5.1.8
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: May 9, 2006, 16:57:17 ; Search time 0.001 Seconds
(without alignments)
446.576 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-968A-4-COPY
Perfect score: 26
Sequence: 1 ccacctcatcgcccccttcttaagcat 26

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 729 seqs, 8588 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 1458

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Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 2000000000
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Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 729 summaries

Database : ngsdb4:★

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match %	Length	DB	ID	Description
1	26	100.0	26	1	AAD30230	BPR9 PCR primer, t
C 2	14.4	55.4	20	1	ADN61676	Corn chromosome 1S
3	12.8	49.2	18	1	AAT77013	Wheat microsatelli
C 4	12.2	46.9	17	1	ABK02547	Human NOGO Amberzy
5	12.2	46.9	17	1	ABN00250	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 6	12.2	46.9	17	1	ABN07563	Human GDMLP-1 17-m
C 7	12.2	46.9	17	1	ACN70653	Human GDMLP-1 prob
8	12.2	46.9	17	1	ACN63340	Human GDMLP-1 prob
C 9	11.8	45.4	16	1	ADW01436	DNA oligo of a col
C 10	11.4	43.8	13	1	ABF09218	Oligonucleotide SE
11	11.4	43.8	13	1	ABF09219	Oligonucleotide SE
12	11	42.3	15	1	AAD26851	Human GPR4 gene po
13	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT54899	Mouse rela hammerh
14	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT54907	Mouse rela hammerh
15	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT54889	Mouse rela hammerh
16	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT54835	Mouse rela hammerh
17	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT54850	Mouse rela hammerh
18	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT49764	Human CETP HH ribo
19	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAT49762	Human CETP HH ribo
C 20	10.8	41.5	15	1	AAS04347	Human DAXX DNA all
21	10.8	41.5	15	1	ADV35249	Human anti-HER2 NC
C 22	10.4	40.0	12	1	ABI04022	Oligonucleotide pr
C 23	10.4	40.0	12	1	ABI08447	Oligonucleotide pr
C 24	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC63236	Oligonucleotide SE
C 25	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC02236	Oligonucleotide SE
C 26	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC86334	Oligonucleotide SE
27	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABH09391	Oligonucleotide SE
28	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC11623	Oligonucleotide SE
29	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC86335	Oligonucleotide SE
C 30	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABF71704	Oligonucleotide SE
C 31	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABF82258	Oligonucleotide SE
32	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC02237	Oligonucleotide SE
C 33	10.4	40.0	13	1	ABC11622	Oligonucleotide SE

C 107	9.4	36.2	12	1	AAx77682	N12 active EGS 11.	Oligonucleotide SE
C 108	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABH83039	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 109	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABH76293	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 110	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi07435	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 111	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi41965	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 112	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABH90688	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 113	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABH91357	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 114	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi17777	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 115	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi07294	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 116	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi24191	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 117	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi05421	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 118	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi13342	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 119	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi15174	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 120	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi77426	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 121	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi44686	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 122	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi24027	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 123	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi16759	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 124	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi41277	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 125	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi53475	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 126	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi76072	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 127	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi31009	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 128	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi06870	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 129	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABH88042	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 130	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi01000	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 131	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABH83040	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 132	9.4	36.2	12	1	ABi49799	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 133	9.4	36.2	12	1	ADU73711	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 134	9.4	36.2	12	1	ADZ85155	Connective tissue	Oligonucleotide SE
C 135	9.4	36.2	12	1	AAH25775	MODY 3 diabetes-as	Oligonucleotide SE
C 136	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF71154	Heavy metal sensit	Oligonucleotide SE
C 137	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc87725	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 138	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF26498	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 139	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF26499	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 140	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF49609	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 141	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc37099	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 142	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF67801	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 143	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH12587	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 144	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH40989	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 145	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc97373	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 146	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc05893	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 147	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF09446	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 148	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF31506	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 149	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH63674	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 150	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF49608	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 151	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF54549	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 152	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH05356	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 153	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF80564	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 154	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc99097	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 155	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc87734	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 156	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF17651	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 157	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH63675	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 158	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc47096	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 159	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc33606	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 160	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF67800	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 161	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF69493	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 162	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF80565	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 163	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc05892	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 164	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc33607	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 165	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc87735	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 166	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF93139	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 167	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc97305	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 168	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF09447	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 169	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF87483	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 170	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH44742	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 171	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc97372	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 172	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc74003	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 173	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc55901	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 174	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF31884	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 175	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF60499	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 176	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF87482	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 177	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH44743	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 178	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF00945	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 179	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc11474	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 180	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF12776	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 181	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF71155	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 182	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH05357	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 183	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF00944	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 184	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc55900	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 185	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc37098	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 186	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF17650	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 187	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF31507	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 188	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF71717	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 189	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH12586	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 190	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc87724	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 191	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc88471	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 192	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF31888	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 193	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF69492	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 194	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF71716	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 195	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF54548	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 196	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF60498	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 197	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc47097	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 198	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF31885	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 199	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF60180	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 200	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc97304	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 201	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc11475	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 202	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF93138	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 203	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF60181	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 204	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABH40988	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 205	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc74002	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 206	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc99096	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 207	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF12777	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 208	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABc88470	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 209	9.4	36.2	13	1	ABF31889	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 210	9.4	36.2	13	1	ADZ23503	Oligonucleotide SE	Oligonucleotide SE
C 211	9	34.6	10	1	AAQ81070	Human SNP detectio	Oligonucleotide SE
C 212	9	34.6	10	1	AA770006	supF gene triplex	Oligonucleotide SE
C 213	9	34.6	10	1	AA747062	Triplex-forming ol	Oligonucleotide SE
C 214	9	34.6	10	1	AAZ79548	Oligonucleotide AG	Oligonucleotide SE
C 215	9	34.6	10	1	AAZ83025	Human dendritic ce	Oligonucleotide SE
C 216	9	34.6	10	1	AAZ81197	Metastatic breast	Oligonucleotide SE
C 217	9	34.6	10	1	AAC80000	Metastatic breast	Oligonucleotide SE
C 218	9	34.6	10	1	AAH79172	Oligonucleotide #3	Oligonucleotide SE
C 219	9	34.6	10	1	AAF42141	Oligonucleotide OD	Oligonucleotide SE
C 220	9	34.6	10	1	AAF40197	Yeast NORF gene SA	Oligonucleotide SE
C 221	9	34.6	10	1	AAF37727	Yeast NORF gene SA	Oligonucleotide SE
C 222	9	34.6	10	1	AAF41065	Yeast NORF gene SA	Oligonucleotide SE
C 223	9	34.6	10	1	AAD26869	Human GPR4 gene po	Oligonucleotide SE
C 224	9	34.6	10	1	AA140869	Zinc finger protei	Oligonucleotide SE
C 225	9	34.6	10	1	ABN85908	Gamma tocopherol m	Oligonucleotide SE
C 226	9	34.6	10	1	ADD71287	Human ET gene 5' s	Oligonucleotide SE
C 227	9	34.6	10	1	ADJ78767	Arabidopsis gamma-	Oligonucleotide SE
C 228	9	34.6	10	1	ADH44686	DNA triplex-formin	Oligonucleotide SE
C 229	9	34.6	10	1	ADN01002	Gamma-tocopherol m	Oligonucleotide SE
C 230	9	34.6	10	1	AEB63832	Apolipoprotein C-1	Oligonucleotide SE
C 231	9	34.6	11	1	AAF16610	Gastric acid produ	Oligonucleotide SE
C 232	9	34.6	11	1	ABQ87122	Human skin stress/	Oligonucleotide SE
C 233	9	34.6	11	1	ABV71608	Human skin EST 939	Oligonucleotide SE
C 234	9	34.6	11	1	ABV63036	Human skin EST 822	Oligonucleotide SE
C 235	9	34.6	11	1	ABV64187	Human skin EST 197	Oligonucleotide SE
C 236	9	34.6	11	1	ABV67709	Human skin EST 549	Oligonucleotide SE
C 237	9	34.6	11	1	ABV70077	Human skin EST 786	Oligonucleotide SE
C 238	9	34.6	11	1	ABV26566	Human skin EST 442	Oligonucleotide SE
C 239	9	34.6	11	1	ABV70457	Human skin EST 824	Oligonucleotide SE
C 240	9	34.6	11	1	ADQ34344	Human facial skin-	Oligonucleotide SE
C 241	9	34.6	11	1	ADQ34843	Human facial skin-	Oligonucleotide SE
C 242	9	34.6	12	1	ABi18898	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 243	9	34.6	12	1	ABH95667	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 244	9	34.6	12	1	ABi07303	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 245	9	34.6	12	1	ABi72978	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 246	9	34.6	12	1	ABi69020	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 247	9	34.6	12	1	ABi76122	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 248	9	34.6	12	1	ABi02277	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 249	9	34.6	12	1	ABi31343	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 250	9	34.6	12	1	ABi07016	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 251	9	34.6	12	1	ABH92099	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE
C 252	9	34.6	12	1	ABi47661	Oligonucleotide pr	Oligonucleotide SE

C 399	8.4	32.3	10	1	AAS97362	Human CRVB1 gene
C 400	8.4	32.3	10	1	ABL36365	Human lysosomal ac
C 401	8.4	32.3	10	1	AAL39804	SMOH polymorphism
C 402	8.4	32.3	10	1	ACA94693	DNA tag from human
C 403	8.4	32.3	10	1	AAD53537	Human GNRH2 gene p
C 404	8.4	32.3	10	1	ABT14345	Nucleic acid PCR a
C 405	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADD32149	Polymorphic STAT6
C 406	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADH57543	Extendable oligo E
C 407	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADN89103	Hyperlipidemia tre
C 408	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADS76817	Breast cancer dete
C 409	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADS77906	Breast cancer dete
C 410	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADS77243	Breast cancer dete
C 411	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADU19887	Hypoxia-related tu
C 412	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADU20095	Hypoxia-related tu
C 413	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADU18923	Hypoxia-related tu
C 414	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADY52813	Human CHRNA2 gene
C 415	8.4	32.3	10	1	ADZ24419	Human SNP detectio
C 416	8.4	32.3	11	1	AAX14673	Triple helix third
C 417	8.4	32.3	11	1	AAX77649	N11 active EGS 13.
C 418	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABQ86500	Human skin stress/
C 419	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABQ86311	Human skin stress/
C 420	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABQ87508	Human skin stress/
C 421	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABQ86275	Human skin stress/
C 422	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV65543	Human skin EST 332
C 423	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV67130	Human skin EST 491
C 424	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV69379	Human skin EST 716
C 425	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV64478	Human skin EST 226
C 426	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV67620	Human skin EST 540
C 427	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV68821	Human skin EST 660
C 428	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV69046	Human skin EST 683
C 429	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV64672	Human skin EST 245
C 430	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV65631	Human skin EST 341
C 431	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV66709	Human skin EST 449
C 432	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV68137	Human skin EST 592
C 433	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV62406	Human skin EST 192
C 434	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV69827	Human skin EST 761
C 435	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV68826	Human skin EST 661
C 436	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABV71899	Human skin EST 968
C 437	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABL91969	Human Pan-Endothel
C 438	8.4	32.3	11	1	ABX71894	DNA tag used to id
C 439	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ35233	Human hair-bearing
C 440	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ35513	Human hair-bearing
C 441	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ35583	Human hair-bearing
C 442	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33950	Human facial skin-
C 443	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33674	Human facial skin-
C 444	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33896	Human facial skin-
C 445	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33355	Human facial skin-
C 446	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34961	Human facial skin-
C 447	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ32544	Human facial skin-
C 448	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34355	Human facial skin-
C 449	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ33894	Human facial skin-
C 450	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADQ34474	Human facial skin-
C 451	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADS78033	Breast cancer dete
C 452	8.4	32.3	11	1	ADZ24447	Human SNP detectio
C 453	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAT63037	TNF-alpha mRNA ser
C 454	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAV32291	Random primed reve
C 455	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAX76712	TNF-alpha inhibito
C 456	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAC80715	Immunogenic CpG ol
C 457	8.4	32.3	12	1	AAC80689	Immunogenic CpG ol
C 458	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI26159	Oligonucleotide pr
C 459	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI29089	Oligonucleotide pr
C 460	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI11093	Oligonucleotide pr
C 461	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI141247	Oligonucleotide pr
C 462	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI70700	Oligonucleotide pr
C 463	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI62947	Oligonucleotide pr
C 464	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI21722	Oligonucleotide pr
C 465	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH91575	Oligonucleotide pr
C 466	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI41966	Oligonucleotide pr
C 467	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI47871	Oligonucleotide pr
C 468	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71584	Oligonucleotide pr
C 469	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH71559	Oligonucleotide pr
C 470	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85398	Oligonucleotide pr
C 471	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85729	Oligonucleotide pr

472	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH86401	Oligonucleotide pr
C 473	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI13093	Oligonucleotide pr
C 474	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71850	Oligonucleotide pr
C 475	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78538	Oligonucleotide pr
C 476	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI81063	Oligonucleotide pr
C 477	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI24418	Oligonucleotide pr
C 478	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI02309	Oligonucleotide pr
C 479	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH88987	Oligonucleotide pr
C 480	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI42229	Oligonucleotide pr
C 481	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI49387	Oligonucleotide pr
C 482	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI69041	Oligonucleotide pr
C 483	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI57425	Oligonucleotide pr
C 484	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI65109	Oligonucleotide pr
C 485	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI25738	Oligonucleotide pr
C 486	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI26262	Oligonucleotide pr
C 487	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH80800	Oligonucleotide pr
C 488	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI31053	Oligonucleotide pr
C 489	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI09127	Oligonucleotide pr
C 490	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH84420	Oligonucleotide pr
C 491	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI13238	Oligonucleotide pr
C 492	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH92015	Oligonucleotide pr
C 493	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45758	Oligonucleotide pr
C 494	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI49204	Oligonucleotide pr
C 495	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI56671	Oligonucleotide pr
C 496	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71473	Oligonucleotide pr
C 497	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI59195	Oligonucleotide pr
C 498	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI28103	Oligonucleotide pr
C 499	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI34824	Oligonucleotide pr
C 500	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI09996	Oligonucleotide pr
C 501	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI43459	Oligonucleotide pr
C 502	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI58194	Oligonucleotide pr
C 503	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI58705	Oligonucleotide pr
C 504	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78539	Oligonucleotide pr
C 505	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI18278	Oligonucleotide pr
C 506	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI02411	Oligonucleotide pr
C 507	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI32036	Oligonucleotide pr
C 508	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH82960	Oligonucleotide pr
C 509	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85730	Oligonucleotide pr
C 510	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI12890	Oligonucleotide pr
C 511	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI14403	Oligonucleotide pr
C 512	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI14794	Oligonucleotide pr
C 513	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45902	Oligonucleotide pr
C 514	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI63614	Oligonucleotide pr
C 515	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH92999	Oligonucleotide pr
C 516	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH71097	Oligonucleotide pr
C 517	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH98732	Oligonucleotide pr
C 518	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH75078	Oligonucleotide pr
C 519	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI30315	Oligonucleotide pr
C 520	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH81971	Oligonucleotide pr
C 521	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI36884	Oligonucleotide pr
C 522	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI16900	Oligonucleotide pr
C 523	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI51216	Oligonucleotide pr
C 524	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI54740	Oligonucleotide pr
C 525	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI57280	Oligonucleotide pr
C 526	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI67180	Oligonucleotide pr
C 527	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93571	Oligonucleotide pr
C 528	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI31659	Oligonucleotide pr
C 529	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH89749	Oligonucleotide pr
C 530	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH92023	Oligonucleotide pr
C 531	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI64698	Oligonucleotide pr
C 532	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI22284	Oligonucleotide pr
C 533	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI24864	Oligonucleotide pr
C 534	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI28489	Oligonucleotide pr
C 535	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI04927	Oligonucleotide pr
C 536	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI30691	Oligonucleotide pr
C 537	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI35505	Oligonucleotide pr
C 538	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI15443	Oligonucleotide pr
C 539	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI47013	Oligonucleotide pr
C 540	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI61876	Oligonucleotide pr
C 541	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78595	Oligonucleotide pr
C 542	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI81129	Oligonucleotide pr
C 543	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH68887	Oligonucleotide pr
C 544	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI21056	Oligonucleotide pr

545	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH97990	Oligonucleotide pr	618	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ85226	Metastatic breast
546	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI02134	Oligonucleotide pr	c 619	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ86177	Metastatic breast
547	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI07705	Oligonucleotide pr	620	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ82422	Metastatic breast
548	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH90030	Oligonucleotide pr	c 621	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ84102	Human dendritic ce
549	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI42987	Oligonucleotide pr	c 622	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ84558	Prokaryote RT-PCR
550	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI55807	Oligonucleotide pr	623	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ84558	Delta-phaseolin pr
c 551	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI62884	Oligonucleotide pr	624	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ84563	Bean lectin promot
c 552	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI67081	Oligonucleotide pr	625	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ84562	Bean lectin promot
c 553	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93219	Oligonucleotide pr	c 626	8	30.8	10	1	AAH32689	LPS activated huma
c 554	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH75079	Oligonucleotide pr	c 627	8	30.8	10	1	AAF42915	Yeast NORF gene SA
c 555	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI26346	Oligonucleotide pr	628	8	30.8	10	1	AAF38300	Yeast NORF gene SA
556	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI28895	Oligonucleotide pr	c 629	8	30.8	10	1	AAF40343	Yeast NORF gene SA
c 557	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85727	Oligonucleotide pr	630	8	30.8	10	1	AAF42401	Yeast NORF gene SA
558	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH87233	Oligonucleotide pr	631	8	30.8	10	1	AAF36961	Yeast NORF gene SA
559	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI16760	Oligonucleotide pr	c 632	8	30.8	10	1	AAF43780	Yeast NORF gene SA
c 560	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45290	Oligonucleotide pr	c 633	8	30.8	10	1	AAF43497	Yeast NORF gene SA
561	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI63784	Oligonucleotide pr	634	8	30.8	10	1	AAF37421	Yeast NORF gene SA
c 562	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI79543	Oligonucleotide pr	c 635	8	30.8	10	1	AAF43536	Yeast NORF gene SA
563	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI21890	Oligonucleotide pr	636	8	30.8	10	1	AAF34624	Yeast NORF gene SA
c 564	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI22059	Oligonucleotide pr	c 637	8	30.8	10	1	AAF35204	Yeast NORF gene SA
565	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH75548	Oligonucleotide pr	638	8	30.8	10	1	ABL58287	Yeast NORF gene SA
566	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH80394	Oligonucleotide pr	c 639	8	30.8	10	1	ABK24238	Beta-phaseolin gen
567	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI12924	Oligonucleotide pr	c 640	8	30.8	10	1	ABL88339	Retinaldehyde-bind
c 568	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI14744	Oligonucleotide pr	c 641	8	30.8	10	1	ABL01199	Human CHRNE gene p
c 569	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI40496	Oligonucleotide pr	642	8	30.8	10	1	ABN81474	Human AKR1B1 gene
570	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI53974	Oligonucleotide pr	643	8	30.8	10	1	ABV78447	Human HTATIP PCR p
571	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI56398	Oligonucleotide pr	c 644	8	30.8	10	1	ABX09674	Human GTR-D mRNA
572	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI70855	Oligonucleotide pr	c 645	8	30.8	10	1	AD44467	Arteriosclerosis-d
c 573	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI72261	Oligonucleotide pr	c 646	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ39797	Human F2RL1 gene p
c 574	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI75442	Oligonucleotide pr	c 647	8	30.8	10	1	ABT14399	SMOH polymorphism
c 575	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI78596	Oligonucleotide pr	c 648	8	30.8	10	1	ABT14374	Nucleic acid PCR a
576	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH98630	Oligonucleotide pr	649	8	30.8	10	1	ADH56997	Nucleic acid PCR a
c 577	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI12785	Oligonucleotide pr	c 650	8	30.8	10	1	ADK12942	Human CARD4 5' int
c 578	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI43468	Oligonucleotide pr	651	8	30.8	10	1	ADU20004	Human glioma endot
c 579	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45291	Oligonucleotide pr	652	8	30.8	10	1	AAQ37873	Hypoxia-related tu
580	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI48899	Oligonucleotide pr	653	8	30.8	11	1	AAQ37873	Sequence of oligon
c 581	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI50602	Oligonucleotide pr	654	8	30.8	11	1	AAV06737	RNA oligonucleotid
c 582	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI58822	Oligonucleotide pr	c 655	8	30.8	11	1	ABQ87243	Random oligonucleo
c 583	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI62760	Oligonucleotide pr	656	8	30.8	11	1	ABQ87583	Human skin stress/
c 584	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93510	Oligonucleotide pr	c 657	8	30.8	11	1	ABV64096	Human skin stress/
c 585	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH79604	Oligonucleotide pr	c 658	8	30.8	11	1	ABV63195	Human skin EST 188
586	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI11116	Oligonucleotide pr	c 659	8	30.8	11	1	ABV69262	Human skin EST 981
c 587	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI42423	Oligonucleotide pr	c 660	8	30.8	11	1	ABV71517	Human skin EST 704
c 588	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH91654	Oligonucleotide pr	661	8	30.8	11	1	ABV71211	Human skin EST 930
589	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI42337	Oligonucleotide pr	c 662	8	30.8	11	1	ABV67460	Human skin EST 899
c 590	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI55470	Oligonucleotide pr	663	8	30.8	11	1	ABV68306	Human skin EST 524
c 591	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH93554	Oligonucleotide pr	c 664	8	30.8	11	1	ABV70208	Human skin EST 609
c 592	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH94374	Oligonucleotide pr	665	8	30.8	11	1	ABV65268	Human skin EST 799
593	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI02308	Oligonucleotide pr	666	8	30.8	11	1	ABV67594	Human skin EST 305
c 594	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABH85733	Oligonucleotide pr	667	8	30.8	11	1	ABV63790	Human skin EST 538
c 595	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI13091	Oligonucleotide pr	668	8	30.8	11	1	ABV65863	Human skin EST 157
596	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI14936	Oligonucleotide pr	c 669	8	30.8	11	1	ABV62787	Human skin EST 364
597	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI45085	Oligonucleotide pr	c 670	8	30.8	11	1	ABV70616	Human skin EST 573
598	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI71801	Oligonucleotide pr	671	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ30170	Human skin EST 840
c 599	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI59386	Oligonucleotide pr	672	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ36273	Murine VR1 exon 1d
600	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABI74134	Oligonucleotide pr	673	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ35036	Human hair-bearing
601	8.4	32.3	12	1	ACC48331	Oligonucleotide pr	c 674	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ32372	Human facial skin-
602	8.4	32.3	12	1	ACC83136	CpG oligodeoxynuc	c 675	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ34254	Human facial skin-
603	8.4	32.3	12	1	ADD01112	CpG K oligonucleot	c 676	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ32420	Human facial skin-
c 604	8.4	32.3	12	1	ABZ72905	Rod opsin hammerhe	c 677	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ35105	Human facial skin-
605	8	30.8	10	1	AAQ65443	Lactuca sativa dif	678	8	30.8	11	1	ADQ34536	Human facial skin-
606	8	30.8	10	1	AAQ65455	O. sativa differen	679	7.8	30.0	11	1	AAQ53026	Herpes simplex vir
607	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ79009	Human dendritic ce	c 680	7.8	30.0	11	1	AAZ18930	Murine MRL SAGE ta
c 608	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ78250	Human dendritic ce	681	7.8	30.0	11	1	AAZ14968	Triple helix formi
609	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ78648	Human dendritic ce	682	7.8	30.0	11	1	AAZ7795	Promoter P15B3 tra
c 610	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ78613	Human dendritic ce	683	7.8	30.0	11	1	AAC63231	Oligonucleotide #4
611	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ82736	Metastatic breast	684	7.8	30.0	11	1	AAS07926	Human transcriptio
612	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ83196	Metastatic breast	685	7.8	30.0	11	1	ABV65218	Human skin EST 300
613	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ83475	Metastatic breast	c 686	7.8	30.0	11	1	ABV66527	Human skin EST 431
614	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ83081	Metastatic breast	c 687	7.8	30.0	11	1	ABV67750	Human skin EST 553
c 615	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ85074	Metastatic breast	688	7.8	30.0	11	1	ABV68399	Human skin EST 618
616	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ85245	Metastatic breast	689	7.8	30.0	11	1	ABV69906	Human skin EST 769
617	8	30.8	10	1	AAZ83873	Metastatic breast	690	7.8	30.0	11	1	ABV66642	Human skin EST 442

C 691 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV69628 Human skin EST 741
692 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV62485 Human skin EST 271
C 693 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV67632 Human skin EST 541
694 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV70706 Human skin EST 849
695 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV71904 Human skin EST 969
696 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV63285 Human skin EST 107
697 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV63771 Human skin EST 155
C 698 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV64983 Human skin EST 276
699 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV64483 Human skin EST 226
C 700 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV68556 Human skin EST 634
C 701 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV69022 Human skin EST 680
C 702 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV63846 Human skin EST 163
C 703 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV69560 Human skin EST 734
704 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV67304 Human skin EST 509
C 705 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV71267 Human skin EST 191
C 706 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV64128 Human skin EST 905
C 707 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV66854 Human skin EST 464
C 708 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV65639 Human skin EST 342
C 709 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV68684 Human skin EST 647
710 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV64641 Human skin EST 242
C 711 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV67354 Human skin EST 514
712 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV71192 Human skin EST 897
C 713 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABV71549 Human skin EST 933
714 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABK28791 HSV-1 blocker prob
C 715 7.8 30.0 11 1 AAD46205 Linker upper oligo
716 7.8 30.0 11 1 AAK99270 P15B4 promoter tra
717 7.8 30.0 11 1 ABK99454 Human CYP3A5 gene
C 718 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADG28157 Human Myo/V1 prote
719 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADC66432 Signalling aptamer
720 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADH77013 SOX18 wild type DN
721 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ36146 Human hair-bearing
722 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ35222 Human hair-bearing
C 723 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ35034 Human facial skin-
724 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ34728 Human facial skin-
725 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ32871 Human facial skin-
C 726 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ33165 Human facial skin-
C 727 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADQ33777 Human facial skin-
C 728 7.8 30.0 11 1 ADY89233 VEGF siRNA SEQ ID
C 729 7.8 30.0 11 1 AEA14699 Immunostimulatory

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
AAD30230
ID AAD30230 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAD30230;
XX
DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE BPR9 PCR primer, to generate human PKD1 gene long range templates.
XX
KW Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;
KW acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200206529-A2.
XX
PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022035.
XX
PR 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218261P.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283691P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Germino GG, Watnick TJ, Phakdeekitcharoen B;
XX WPI; 2002-179805/23.
DR

XX Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated
PT disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes
PT to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 98; 192pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the
CC identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD1) gene
CC mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region
CC having a sequence that selectively hybridises to a PKD1 gene sequence and
CC optionally, to a PKD1 homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region having
CC a sequence that selectively hybridises to a PKD1 gene sequence and not to
CC a PKD1 homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are useful for
CC detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD1 polynucleotide
CC in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a PKD1-associated
CC disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) or
CC acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD1- associated disorder in
CC a subject. They are useful for selectively amplifying a region of a PKD1
CC gene. PKD1 DNA fragments are useful detecting the presence of a mutant
CC PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, as a probe for an amplification
CC reaction, in hybridisation or amplification assays of biological samples
CC to detect abnormalities of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic
CC animals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to generate human PKD1
CC gene long range templates (exon 1-34)
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 26; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0.16;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
|||||
Db 1 CCACCTCATCGCCCTTCCTAAGCAT 26

RESULT 2
ADN61676/c
ID ADN61676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADN61676;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Corn chromosome 1S SSR marker bnlg 1811 bin 1.05 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID:6.
XX
KW Corn; plant; transformable; introgression; chromosomal locus;
KW bin 6.02-6.04; bin 10.04-10.06; bin 1.03-1.06; bin 1.08-1.11;
KW bin 3.05-3.07; corn seed; plant breeding; transgenic plant;
KW chromosome 1S; SSR marker; marker assisted breeding; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO2003103377-A2.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017626.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386522P.
XX
PA (MONS) MONSANTO TECHNOLOGY LLC.
XX
PI Lowe BA, Chomet P;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-062179/06.
XX
PT Producing a transformable corn line comprises introgressing at least one
PT chromosomal locus mapping to bin 6.02-6.04 or 10.04-10.06, where the
PT locus is introgressed from a more transformable corn line into a less
PT transformable corn line.
XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 6; 77pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of producing a transformable corn line

CC by introgressing at least one chromosomal locus mapping to bin 6.02-6.04

CC or bin 10.04-10.06, where the locus is introgressed from a more

CC transformable corn line into a less transformable corn line. The

CC invention also relates to corn variety 178-187-20 seed (ATCC accession

CC no. PTA-5183) and corn variety 178-74-25 seed (ATCC accession no. PTA-

CC 5182); progeny of a plant grown from the seed cited above, where the

CC progeny comprises loci mapping to chromosomal bins 1.03-1.06, 1.08-1.11,

CC 3.05-3.07, and 6.02-6.04; a transgenic corn plant produced by

CC transforming the progeny cited above; and hybrid corn seed and plants

CC produced by crossing a corn line with the progeny cited above. Because

CC more transformable lines are typically agronomically poor, while lines

CC with superior or desired agronomic traits tend to be less transformable,

CC the methods of the invention provide a means of testing for the effects

CC of an introduced gene on traits such as yield, kernel quality and plant

CC phenotype in earlier plant generations in a breeding programme. Sequences

CC ADN61671-ADN61702 represent PCR primers used in an example of the

CC invention to amplify corn SSR markers useful in marker assisted breeding.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 55.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 23;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCTTCCTA 21

Db 20 TCATCGCCCGTTCCTA 5

RESULT 3

AAT77013

ID AAT77013 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAT77013;

XX

DT 11-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX

DE Wheat microsatellite WMS63 left primer.

XX

KW Microsatellite marker; hypervariable genomic fragment; Triticum aestivum;

KW wheat; Triticeae; sequence tagged site; STS; primer; PCR; amplify;

KW polymorphism; genetic analysis; hexaploid; tetraploid; mapping; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN DE19525284-A1.

XX

PD 02-JAN-1997.

XX

PF 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-01025284.

XX

PR 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-01025284.

XX

PA (PFLA-) INST PFLANZENGENETIK & KULTURPFLANZENFOR.

XX

PI Roeder M, Plaschke J, Ganai M;

XX

DR WPI; 1997-053731/06.

XX

PT Primers for STS microsatellite markers for wheat and related species -

PT useful for genetic mapping, analysis and labelling etc. of wheat.

XX

PS Claim 5; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX

CC Microsatellite markers based on hypervariable genomic fragments, from

CC Triticum aestivum (wheat) or the tribe Triticeae, consist of a sequence

CC tagged site (STS), defined by 2 specific primers (of mean size 17-23

CC bases) that flank a microsatellite sequence at both ends, which can be

CC amplified to polymorphisms (PCR products of different sizes). The

CC microsatellites are n-fold tandem repeats (n = 10 or more) of di-, tri-

CC or tetra-nucleotide sequences, combination microsatellite sequences or an

CC imperfect sequence in which individual bases are mutated. The

CC microsatellite markers can be used for genetic analysis of hexaploid and

CC tetraploid forms of wheat and for genetic mapping or labelling of

CC monogenic and polygenic properties, and for their selection; for

CC analysing relationships and identifying varieties; and for evaluating

CC varietal purity, hybrid identification and plant growth. The markers can

CC differentiate between almost all European wheat lines and show a higher

CC degree of DNA polymorphism than known probes for the wheat genome. They

CC can be detected by PCR, so large numbers of samples can be analysed

CC easily (e.g. several hundred per day). Microsatellite marker-related

CC polymorphisms are stably inherited so can also serve as genetic markers.

CC AAT77003-22 and AAT77535-716 are primer pairs that define the

CC microsatellite markers. WMS63 has GAA, CA, TA type repeats

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 49.2%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 44;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCCT 16

Db 2 CGACCTGATCGCCCT 17

RESULT 4

ABK02547/C

ID ABK02547 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABK02547;

XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human NIGO Amberzyme #219.

XX

KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;

KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200159103-A2.

XX

PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX

PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
PS Claim 88; Page 135; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNAzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCCCTTCCTA 21
||||| ||| ||||| ||
Db 17 CTCATGGCCTCTTCATA 1

RESULT 5
ABN00250
ID ABN00250 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ABN00250;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:242.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 242; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
||||| ||| ||||| ||||
Db 1 CATCTCGCCCCCTCCT 17

RESULT 6

ABN07563/c

ID ABN07563 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ABN07563;

XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7555.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
 17 TGGCCCCGTCATAAGCA 1

Db

RESULT 8
ACN63340
ID ACN63340 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACN63340;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 probe SEQ ID NO:242.
XX
KW Human; ss; probe; myosin-like protein-1; hGDMLP-1;
KW hGDMLP-1 agonist hGDMLP antagonist; hGDMLP inhibitor; heart disorder;
KW skeletal muscle function.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004i37589-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2003; 2003US-00723361.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866108.
XX
PA (GUYV/) GU Y.
PA (JIYV/) JI Y.
PA (PENN/) PENN S G.
PA (HANZ/) HANZEL D K.
PA (RANK/) RANK D.
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W.
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank D, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-533378/51.
XX
PT Novel myosin-like protein-1, useful for treating or preventing disorder
PT associated with decreased expression or activity of human genome-derived
PT myosin-like protein-1 such as disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle
PT function.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 242; Opp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence
CC (S1) of myosin-like protein-1 (hGDMLP-1) having 2568 amino acids fully
CC defined in the specification, a fragment of at least 8 amino acids of
CC (S1), 95% deviation from (S1) which are conservative substitutions, and
CC 65% identity to (S1). A polypeptide of the invention acts as a agonist or
CC antagonist of hGDMLP-1, or as an inhibitor of hGDMLP-1 activity. A
CC pharmaceutical composition of the invention is useful for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of
CC hGDMLP-1, such as a disorder of heart and/or skeletal muscle function.
CC The present sequence represents a 17-mer nucleotide, used in the

CC invention for scanning the sequence represented in ACN63102
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 46.9%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 56;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
 | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CATCCTCGCCCCCTTCCT 17

RESULT 9
ADW01436/C
ID ADW01436 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC ADW01436;
XX
DT 24-MAR-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligo of a colon cell proliferative disorder related gene Seq 754.
XX
KW colon tumor; DNA methylation; cell proliferation; colorectal tumor;
KW gastrointestinal inflammation; dysplasia; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2005001141-A2.
XX
PD 06-JAN-2005.
XX
PF 23-JUN-2004; 2004WO-US020336.
XX
PR 23-JUN-2003; 2003US-00602494.
PR 23-JUN-2003; 2003US-00603138.
PR 27-FEB-2004; 2004EP-00090072.
PR 06-MAY-2004; 2004EP-00090175.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Lofton-Day C, Model F, Sledziewski A, Rujan T, Lewin J;
PI Distler J;
XX
DR WPI; 2005-075589/08.
XX
PT Detecting and/or detecting and distinguishing between or among colon cell
PT proliferative disorders in a subject by contacting genomic DNA with
PT reagents that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
PT dinucleotides.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 754; 399pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and distinguishing
CC between colon cell proliferative disorders. Specifically, it comprises
CC contacting genomic DNA isolated from a biological sample with reagents
CC (such as bisulfite) that distinguish between methylated and non-
CC methylated CpG dinucleotides within at least one target region of the
CC genomic DNA. The present invention provides genomic regions that include
CC those from EYA3, COX7B, FTH1, SOX21, TGFBR2 and H-cadherin genes amongst
CC others, where detection of hypermethylation on these genes indicates the
CC presence of a colon cell proliferative disorder. Furthermore, this method
CC can be used to distinguish between one or more of colorectal carcinoma,
CC colon adenoma, inflammatory colon tissue, grade 2 dysplasia colon
CC adenomas less than 1 cm, grade 3 dysplasia colon adenomas larger than 1
CC cm, normal colon tissue, non-colon normal tissue, body fluids and non-
CC colon cancer tissue. Accordingly, the methods are also useful for
CC detecting aerodigestive cell proliferative disorders. In particular, this
CC method exhibits improved sensitivity, specificity and likely patient
CC compliance. This oligonucleotide is a DNA oligo derived from a gene
CC associated with colon cell proliferative disorders, given in an
CC exemplification of the invention. NOTE: There are sequences referred to
CC in this invention that are not provided within the specification and it


```
CC has not been possible to obtain this sequence data from other sources.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 45.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 66;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 15 ATCGCCGGCTCCTAA 1

RESULT 10
ABF09218/c
ID ABF09218 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF09218;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109215 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109215; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 43.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 76;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 ACCTCATCCCCC 1

RESULT 11
ABF09219
ID ABF09219 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF09219;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109216 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109216; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 43.8%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 76;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 ACCTCATCCCCC 13

RESULT 12
AAD26851
ID AAD26851 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD26851;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPR4 gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #10.
XX
KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor 4; GPR4; haplotyping; polymorphism;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
XX
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200187904-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 09-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015097.
XX
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204928P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bentivegna SC, Duda AE, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097579/13.
XX
PT Haplotyping, (H1), the G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene of an
PT individual, comprising determining which haplotype an individual.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 13; 6lpp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene
CC variants. The data about the GPR4 polynucleotides and polypeptides and
CC the polymorphisms associated with them are useful for haplotyping at the
CC GPR4 locus. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) is useful as probes and
CC primers for assaying a polymorphism in GPR4 gene. The present sequence is
CC an ASO primer used to detect human GPR4 gene polymorphism
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 42.3%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 91;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAG 23
Db |||||:|
3 GCCCCTTCCTTRG 15

RESULT 13
AAT54899
ID AAT54899 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54899;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1229).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
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PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db ||||:|:|
2 GUCCCUUCCUACG 15

RESULT 14
AAT54907
ID AAT54907 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54907;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
```

DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1279).
DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX W09523225-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
PD
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
PF
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
DR
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 CATCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db ||: ||||: ||:
2 CAUGGUCCCUCCU 15
RESULT 15
AAT54889
ID AAT54889 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54889;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1187).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX W09523225-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
PD
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
PF
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
DR
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

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PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
PT
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rela mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rela gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit rela expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rela mRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 1 GUCCCUUCCUCAGC 14

RESULT 16
AAT54835
ID AAT54835 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54835;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse rela hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 617).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW SS.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
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XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
PF
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
PT
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 225; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rela mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rela gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit rela expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rela mRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 1 GUCCCUUCCUCAGC 14

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 1 GUCCCUUCCUCAGC 14
```


RESULT 17
AAT54850
ID AAT54850 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT54850;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse rela hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 326).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
PT
XX Claim 2; Page 225; 407pp; English.
PS
XX

CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves rela mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The rela gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit rela expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rela mRNA means
CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14
||||:|||||
Db 2 CCACCUCACCGGCC 15

RESULT 18
AAT49764
ID AAT49764 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT49764;
XX
DT 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CERP HH ribozyme target sequence #931.
XX
KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
KW LDL; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9620279-A1.
XX
PD 04-JUL-1996.
XX
PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX
PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Pape M;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX
PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 31; 72pp; English.
XX
CC AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
CC ester transfer protein (CERP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-
CC T50137). CERP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers

CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence UH
CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
CC specific activity
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14
|||||: :|||||
Db 1 CCACCUUCUGCCC 14

RESULT 19
AAT49762
ID AAT49762 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT49762;

XX 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)

DE Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #930.

XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
KW LDL; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO9620279-A1.

PN 04-JUL-1996.

XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Pape M;

XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.

XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.

XX Claim 4; Page 31; 72pp; English.

XX AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol

CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-
CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence UH
CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
CC specific activity
XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14
|||||: :|||||
Db 2 CCACCUUCUGCCC 15

RESULT 20

AAS04347/c

ID AAS04347 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAS04347;

XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human DAXX DNA allele-specific oligonucleotide primer #10.

XX Death-associated protein 6; DAXX; polymorphism; haplotype pair; human;
KW immune disorder; autoimmune disease; population diversity; ss;
KW paternity testing; anthropological lineage; forensic application;
KW oligonucleotide primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200125245-A2.

XX 12-APR-2001.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027487.

XX 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157909P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2001-308220/32.

XX New human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX) gene variants comprising 19
PT polymorphic sites useful in studying the effect of variation on the
PT biological activity of DAXX and in developing drugs targeting the
PT protein.

XX Claim 15; Page 19; 97pp; English.

XX Sequences AAS04338-AAS04413 represent oligonucleotide primers specific

CC for a DNA encoding human death-associated protein 6 (DAXX). This DNA may
CC comprise one or more polymorphisms at specific nucleotide positions to
CC form one of nineteen possible polymorphic variants. Associations between
CC a trait and a genotype or a haplotype of the DAXX gene can be identified
CC by comparing the frequency of the genotype or haplotype in a population
CC exhibiting the trait with that of a reference population. A higher
CC frequency in the trait population indicates an association. Methods
CC involving genotyping or haplotyping of the DAXX gene of an individual can
CC lead to prediction of haplotype pairs for the DAXX gene of related
CC individuals, and may be useful in studying the expression and biological
CC function of DAXX, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
CC Polymorphic variants of DAXX are useful in studying the effect of the
CC variation on the biological activity of DAXX as well as on the binding
CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting DAXX for the treatment of
CC autoimmune diseases and other immune disorders. Polymorphism is also
CC useful for studying population diversity, anthropological lineage,
CC paternity testing, forensic applications, and for identifying
CC associations between the DAXX genetic variation and a trait such as level
CC of drug response or susceptibility to disease. DAXX proteins may be used
CC to measure binding affinities of one or more candidate drugs targeting
CC the DAXX protein

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 14 CCCCATCATCGCCC 1

RESULT 21
ADV35249
ID ADV35249 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX ADV35249;

DT 10-FEB-2005 (first entry)

XX Human anti-HER2 NCH ribozyme substrate sequence #16.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecule; gene expression; down regulation;
KW protein-tyrosine-phosphatase-1b; PTB-1B; methionine aminopeptidase;
KW MetAP-2; human telomerase; hTERT; protein kinase C alpha; PKC alpha;
KW beta-secretase; BACE; human epidermal growth factor receptor-2; HER2;
KW c-erb2; neu; phospholamban; PLN; presenilin-1; ps-1; presenilin-2; ps-2;
KW hepatitis B virus; HBV; hammerhead; HH; hairpin; NCH; inozyme; G-cleaver;
KW amberzyme; zinzyme; DNazyme; cancer; breast cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW diabetes; obesity; cardiac disease; heart disease; age-related disease;
KW hepatitis B infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; genetic drift; human;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200116312-A2.

PN 08-MAR-2001.

XX 30-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023998.

XX 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151713P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-00406643.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156236P.
PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156467P.
PR 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00436430.
PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169100P.
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474432.
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173612P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00476387.
PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000US-00498824.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00531025.

PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197769P.
PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578223.
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-00636385.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Usman N, Blatt L, Beigelman L, Burgin A;
PI Karpeisky A, Matulic-Adamic J, Sweedler D, Draper K, Chowrira B;
PI Stinchcomb D, Beaudry A, Zinnen S, Ludwig J, Sproat BS;
XX WPI; 2001-244406/25.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules able to cleave separate RNA molecules
PT are used for treating cancer, Alzheimer's disease, hepatitis, diabetes,
PT obesity and heart disease.

XX Example 7; Page 471; 717pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the use of enzymatic nucleic acid
CC molecules (e.g. ribozymes) to modulate gene expression. The invention
CC also methods for their use to down regulate or inhibit the expression of
CC genes encoding protein-tyrosine-phosphatase-1b (PTB-1B), methionine
CC aminopeptidase (MetAP-2), human telomerase (hTERT), protein kinase C
CC alpha (PKC alpha), beta-secretase (BACE), human epidermal growth factor
CC receptor-2 (HER2/c-erb2/neu), phospholamban (PLN), presenilin-1 (ps-1),
CC presenilin-2 (ps-2), and hepatitis B virus (HBV) proteins. The enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecules used to inhibit the expression of the said genes
CC include hammerhead (HH), hairpin, NCH (inozyme), G-cleaver, amberzyme,
CC zinzyme, and/or DNazyme motifs. The methods of the invention are useful
CC for treating cancer, in particular breast cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
CC diabetes, obesity, cardiac diseases e.g. heart disease, age-related
CC diseases, hepatitis B infections, and hepatitis and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can also be used as
CC diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased
CC cells and to detect the presence of specific RNA in a cell. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate/target sequence for an anti-HER2 NCH
CC ribozyme used in the examples of the present invention. Note: Some SEQ ID
CC Nos are repeated more than once in the specification, but these have
CC different sequences associated with them.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 41.5%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 99;
Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 2 CGCCCCUCCCCACG 15

RESULT 22

ABI04022/c

ID ABI04022 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX ABI04022;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 303995 for detecting SNP TSC0020735.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 303995; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 12 CCCCTTCCTACG 1

RESULT 23
ABI08447/c
ID ABI08447 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI08447;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 308420 for detecting SNP TSC0023007.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 308420; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 12 CCTTCCTAACCA 1

RESULT 24
ABC63236/c
ID ABC63236 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC63236;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 63253 for detecting SNP TSC0016710.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63253; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX


```
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
      Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
      ||||| |||||
Db      12 CCTCATCCCCC 1

RESULT 25
ABC02236/c
ID      ABC02236 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABC02236;
XX
DT      20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2227 for detecting SNP TSC0000901.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2227; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
      Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
      ||||| |||||
Db      12 CCTTCCTAAACA 1

RESULT 26
```

```
ABC86334/c
ID      ABC86334 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABC86334;
XX
DT      21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 86351 for detecting SNP TSC0021689.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 86351; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
      Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
      Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
      ||||| |||||
Db      13 CCTCACCGCCCC 2

RESULT 27
ABH09391
ID      ABH09391 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABH09391;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 209368 for detecting SNP TSC0051131.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 209368; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
CC Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
CC Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 TCACCCCTTCCT 12
RESULT 28
ABC11623
ID ABC11623 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC11623;
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11630 for detecting SNP TSC0002818.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11630; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
CC Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
CC Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CTTTCATCGCCCC 12
RESULT 29
ABC86335
ID ABC86335 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC86335;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 86352 for detecting SNP TSC0021689.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 86352; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
|||||
Db 1 CCTCACC GCCC 12

RESULT 30
ABF71704/c
ID ABF71704 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABF71704;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171701 for detecting SNP TSC0042797.

DE

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

PN peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171701; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
|||||
Db 12 CCTCATCTCCCC 1

RESULT 31
ABF82258/c
ID ABF82258 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABF82258;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DT Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 182255 for detecting SNP TSC0045047.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 182255; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCCCTTC 18
|||||
Db 13 CATCGCCCCCTC 2

RESULT 32
ABC02237
ID ABC02237 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABC02237;

XX

```
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2228 for detecting SNP TSC0000901.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2228; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 2 CCTTCCTAAACA 13

RESULT 33
ABC11622/c
ID ABC11622 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC11622;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11629 for detecting SNP TSC0002818.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171702 for detecting SNP TSC0042797.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
```

```
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11629; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 CTTTCATCGCCCC 2

RESULT 34
ABF71705
ID ABF71705 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF71705;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171702 for detecting SNP TSC0042797.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
```


PT methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171702; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 2 CCTCATCTCCCC 13
RESULT 35
ABF82259
ID ABF82259 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF82259;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 182256 for detecting SNP TSC0045047.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 182256; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 CATCGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 1 CATCGCCCCCTTC 12
RESULT 36
ABH09390/c
ID ABH09390 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH09390;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 209367 for detecting SNP TSC0051131.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 209367; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 13 TCACCCCTTCCT 2

```
RESULT 37
ABC63237
ID ABC63237 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABC63237;
XX DT
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 63254 for detecting SNP TSC0016710.
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63254; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63254; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 40.0%; Score 10.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 2 CCTCATCGCCCC 13

RESULT 38
ABI74619
ID ABI74619 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABI74619;
XX DT
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 374592 for detecting SNP TSC0060789.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
```

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KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374592; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 39
ABI48702/c
ID ABI48702 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC
XX ABI48702;
XX DT
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348675 for detecting SNP TSC0045700.
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
```


Query Match	38.5%;	Score 10;	DB 1;	Length 12;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No. 1.3e+02;		
Matches 10;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 0;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

Qy	13	CCCTTCCTAA	22
Db	1	CCCTTCCTAA	10

RESULT 42
ABI15260
ID ABI15260 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI15260;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315233 for detecting SNP TSC0026790.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

```

Query Match          38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

Qy	1	CCACCTCATC	10
Db	2	CCACCTCATC	11

RESULT 43
ABI22536
ID ABI22536 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

```

XX ABI22536;
XX AC
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322509 for detecting SNP TSC0030908.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX PR 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322509; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 44
ABI04021/C
ID ABI04021 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI04021;
XX XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 303994 for detecting SNP TSC0020735.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX

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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 303994; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CCCCTTCCTA 3

RESULT 45
ABI07462
ID ABI07462 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI07462;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307435 for detecting SNP TSC0022495.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307435; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 3 CCCCTTCCTA 12

RESULT 46
ABI81720
ID ABI81720 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI81720;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 381693 for detecting SNP TSC0064489.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 381693; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

```
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCCCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 47
ABC01608/c
ID ABC01608 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC01608;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1599 for detecting SNP TSC0000579.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1599; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCCCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 48
ABF93910/c
ID ABF93910 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF93910;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193907 for detecting SNP TSC0047683.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193907; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCTTCCTAA 4

RESULT 49
ABH37230/c
ID ABH37230 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH37230;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
```

```
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCTTCCTAA 4

RESULT 48
ABF93910/c
ID ABF93910 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF93910;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193907 for detecting SNP TSC0047683.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193907; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCTTCCTAA 4

RESULT 49
ABH37230/c
ID ABH37230 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH37230;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 237207 for detecting SNP TSC0057853.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 237207; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCTTCCTAA 3

RESULT 50
ABC30007
ID ABC30007 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC30007;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 30024 for detecting SNP TSC0009041.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 30024; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCT 16
Db 1 CATCGCCCT 10

RESULT 51
ABF33106/c
ID ABF33106 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF33106;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133103 for detecting SNP TSC0033208.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133103; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CCCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 52
ABF33111
ID ABF33111 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF33111;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133108 for detecting SNP TSC0033208.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133108; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 53
ABC24273
ID ABC24273 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC24273;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 24290 for detecting SNP TSC0005767.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 24290; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 RCCCATCCTAA 12


```
RESULT 54
ABC51018/c
ID ABC51018 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC51018;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 51035 for detecting SNP TSC0014276.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 51035; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 55
ABC51019
ID ABC51019 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC51019;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 51036 for detecting SNP TSC0014276.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
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XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 51036; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 4 CCCTTCCTAA 13

RESULT 56
ABF33107
ID ABF33107 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF33107;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133104 for detecting SNP TSC0033208.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
```

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133104; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 57
ABC01609
ID ABC01609 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC01609;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1600 for detecting SNP TSC0000579.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1600; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 58
ABC78466/c
ID ABC78466 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC78466;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 78483 for detecting SNP TSC0019989.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 78483; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;

```

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCATC 10
      |||||
Db      11 CCACCTCATC 2

RESULT 59
ABC30006/c
ID ABC30006 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC30006;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 30023 for detecting SNP TSC0009041.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PF Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 30023; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
PR This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      7 CATCGCCCT 16
      |||||
Db      13 CATCGCCCT 4

RESULT 60
ABH37231
ID ABH37231 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH37231;
```

```

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 237208 for detecting SNP TSC0057853.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PF Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 237208; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
PR This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
      |||||
Db      2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 61
ABC24272/c
ID ABC24272 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC24272;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 24289 for detecting SNP TSC0005767.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
```

PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 24289; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 RCCCATCCTAA 2

RESULT 62
ABC80858/c
ID ABC80858 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC80858;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80875 for detecting SNP TSC0020490.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80875; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 63
ABF33110/c
ID ABF33110 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF33110;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 133107 for detecting SNP TSC0033208.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 133107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
|||||

Db 11 CCCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 64
ABF93911
ID ABF93911 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF93911;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193908 for detecting SNP TSC0047683.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193908; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
|||||

Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 65
ABC78467
ID ABC78467 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC78467;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 78484 for detecting SNP TSC0019989.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 78484; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
|||||

Db 3 CCACCTCATC 12

RESULT 66
ABC80859
ID ABC80859 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC80859;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80876 for detecting SNP TSC0020490.
XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80876; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 38.5%; Score 10; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 4 CCCTTCCTAA 13

RESULT 67
ABF46287
ID ABF46287 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF46287;
XX
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146284 for detecting SNP TSC0036853.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146284; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCCTTCCCAACA 13

RESULT 68
ABH30310/C
ID ABH30310 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH30310;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 230287 for detecting SNP TSC0056170.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 230287; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
||| ||||| |||
Db 13 CCTCCCTAACCAT 1

RESULT 69

ABF14407
ID ABF14407 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX
AC ABF14407;

XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114404 for detecting SNP TSC0028646.

XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114404; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
||||||| |||
Db 1 ACCTCATCCTCCC 13

RESULT 70

ABH63231
ID ABH63231 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX
AC ABH63231;

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263208 for detecting SNP TSC0000489.

XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263208; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26

||||||| |||
Db 1 CATTCTTAACAT 13

RESULT 71
ABF03105

```

ID  ABF03105 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC  ABF03105;
XX
DT  21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103102 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 103102; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  7 CATCGCCCTTCC 19
Db  1 CATCCCCCATCC 13

RESULT 72
ABF09220/c
ID  ABF09220 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC  ABF09220;
XX
DT  21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109217 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.

ABF03105 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC  ABF03105;
XX
DT  21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103102 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.

ABF03105 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC  ABF03105;
XX
DT  21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103102 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
```

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XX  WO200177384-A2.
PN  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PD  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PF  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PR  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PA  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109217; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db  13 ACCTCAACCCCCC 1

RESULT 73
ABF14406/c
ID  ABF14406 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC  ABF14406;
XX
DT  21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114403 for detecting SNP TSC0028646.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
```


DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114403; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 ACCTCATCTCTCC 1

RESULT 74
ABH20637
ID ABH20637 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH20637;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220614 for detecting SNP TSC0053694.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 220614; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCCTTACTAACCA 13

RESULT 75
ABC30991
ID ABC30991 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC30991;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 31008 for detecting SNP TSC0009549.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 31008; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 CCTTCCTATCCAT 13

RESULT 76
ABH30311
ID ABH30311 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH30311;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 230288 for detecting SNP TSC0056170.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 230288; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 CCTCCCTAACCAT 13

RESULT 77
ABH05695
ID ABH05695 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH05695;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205672 for detecting SNP TSC0008146.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
KW
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205672; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 CCTCCCTAATCAT 13

RESULT 78
ABC30990/c
ID ABC30990 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC30990;
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 31007 for detecting SNP TSC0009549.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 31007; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 CCTTCCTATCCAT 1
RESULT 79
ABF11862/c
ID ABF11862 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF11862;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 111859 for detecting SNP TSC0027920.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 111859; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCCCCTACCTAA 1
RESULT 80
ABC05811
ID ABC05811 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC05811;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5802 for detecting SNP TSC0001882.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5802; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

```
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCTT 16
Db 1 CCTCATCGTACCT 13

RESULT 81
ABF42682/c
ID ABF42682 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF42682;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 142679 for detecting SNP TSC0035782.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 142679; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 CCTTCATAAACAT 1

RESULT 82
ABF78308/c
ID ABF78308 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF78308;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 178305 for detecting SNP TSC0044162.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178305; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 13 CCTTCCTAACCA 1

RESULT 83
ABF78309
ID ABF78309 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF78309;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 178306 for detecting SNP TSC0044162.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
```


KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178306; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTTTCCTAACCA 13

RESULT 84
ABC58758/c
ID ABC58758 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC58758;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58775 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
Homo sapiens.
WO200177384-A2.
18-OCT-2001.
06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 178306; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTTTCCTAACCA 13

RESULT 84
ABC58758/c
ID ABC58758 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC58758;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58775 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58775; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 13 CACCCCATCCCC 1

RESULT 85
ABF11863
ID ABF11863 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF11863;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 111860 for detecting SNP TSC0027920.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 111860; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCCTAA 22
| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CCCCCCTACCTAA 13

RESULT 86
ABF42683
ID ABF42683 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF42683;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 142680 for detecting SNP TSC0035782.

SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 142680; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CCTTCATAAACAT 13

RESULT 87
ABC58759
ID ABC58759 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC58759;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58776 for detecting SNP TSC0015747.

SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

WPI; 2001-657177/75.

Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 58776; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCCC 14
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CACCCCATCCCCC 13

RESULT 88
ABF60220/c
ID ABF60220 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

AC ABF60220;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160217 for detecting SNP TSC0040348.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160217; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CACTCCTTCCTAA 1
RESULT 89
ABC05810/c
ID ABC05810 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC05810;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5801 for detecting SNP TSC0001882.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5801; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCCCT 16
Db 13 CCTCATCGTACCT 1
RESULT 90
ABF03104/c
ID ABF03104 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF03104;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 103101 for detecting SNP TSC0025784.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 103101; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTTCC 19
Db 13 CATCCCCCATCC 1

RESULT 91
ABF60221
ID ABF60221 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60221;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160218 for detecting SNP TSC0040348.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160218; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CACTCCTTCCTAA 13

RESULT 92
ABC16400/c
ID ABC16400 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC16400;
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16407 for detecting SNP TSC0003579.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16407; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCCCTTCCT 20

Db 13 ATCTCCCCCTCCT 1

RESULT 93
ABH05694/c

ID ABC16401 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABC16401;

XX

DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16408 for detecting SNP TSC0003579.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16408; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 8 ATCGCCCCCTCCT 20

Db 1 ATCTCCCCCTCCT 13

RESULT 94
ABH20636/c

ID ABH20636 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABH20636;

XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220613 for detecting SNP TSC0053694.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 220613; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25

Db 13 CCCTTACTAACCA 1

RESULT 95
ABH05694/c

ID ABH05694 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX

AC ABH05694;

XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205671 for detecting SNP TSC0008146.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205671; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 CCTCCCTAATCAT 1

RESULT 96
ABF09221
ID ABF09221 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF09221;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109218 for detecting SNP TSC0027329.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109218; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 ACCTCAACCCCC 13

RESULT 97
ABF46286/c
ID ABF46286 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF46286;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 146283 for detecting SNP TSC0036853.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 146283; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC

```
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      13 CCCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db      13 CCCTTCCCAACA 1

RESULT 98
ABH63230/c
ID      ABH63230 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABH63230;
XX
XX      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263207 for detecting SNP TSC0000489.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263207; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      13 CATTCCTAAACAT 1

RESULT 99
```

```
ABK87157/c
ID      ABK87157 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ABK87157;
XX
DT      07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Scarlet runner bean forward RT-PCR primer, H-AP56.
XX
KW      Expression cassette; promoter activity; suspensor cell; plant embryo;
KW      modulation of gene transcription; Scarlet runner bean; RT-PCR;
KW      reverse transcriptase-PCR; primer; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS      Phaseolus coccineus.
XX
XX      WO200244333-A2.
XX
XX      06-JUN-2002.
XX
PF      28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044737.
XX
PR      28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724857.
PR      28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253672P.
XX
PA      (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PA      (CERE-) CERES INC.
XX
PI      Weterings K, Apuya NR, Tatarinova T, Goldberg RB;
XX
XX      WPI; 2002-508506/54.
XX
PT      Expression cassette comprises promoters with basal promoter activity
PT      operably linked to a heterologous polynucleotide, useful for expression
PT      genes in suspensor cells in plants and/or basal region of plant embryo.
XX
PS      Example; Page 54; 114pp; English.
XX
CC      The present invention relates to expression cassettes comprising a
CC      promoter sequence and a promoter polynucleotide with basal promoter
CC      activity, where the promoter sequence is operably linked to a
CC      heterologous polynucleotide, and when the expression cassette is inserted
CC      into a plant, the heterologous polynucleotide is specifically expressed
CC      in a suspensor cell and/or basal region of a plant embryo. The invention
CC      also provides polynucleotide sequences encoding Scarlet runner bean
CC      (Phaseolus coccineus) G564 and C541 proteins for use in the expression
CC      cassettes of the invention. The expression cassettes comprising promoters
CC      and promoter control elements are useful for modulating transcription of
CC      genes in a plant suspensor cell and/or basal region of a plant embryo.
CC      The present sequence represents a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer
CC      used in the examples of the present invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      14 CCTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      13 CCTTCATAAGCTT 1

RESULT 100
ADM76303
ID      ADM76303 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC      ADM76303;
XX
DT      03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      NEPHA gene transcriptional control region MZF1 binding site.
XX
KW      Human; NEPHA; ephrin receptor; brain; chromosome 1; apoptosis;
```

KW drug screening; antisense therapy; gene therapy; cancer; tumour;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; breast cancer; cervical cancer;
KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; stomach cancer; colorectal cancer;
KW cytostatic; transcriptional control region; promoter;
KW transcription factor binding site; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN JP2003289876-A.
XX
PD 14-OCT-2003.
XX
XX
PF 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX
XX
PR 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-038434/04.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide useful as anticancer agent for preventing
PT cancer e.g. lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer.
PT
XX
PS Example 2; Page 27; 38pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADM76030 and
CC ADM76031) targeted to the human NEPHA gene (ADM76029), which encodes a
CC novel brain-derived ephrin receptor (ADM76028). The NEPHA protein has
CC 50.7% homology to the human EphA7 ephrin receptor and its gene is located
CC on chromosome 1. Ephrin receptors are overexpressed in various cancers
CC and it has been found that inhibition of NEPHA expression promotes
CC apoptosis. The invention also relates to the NEPHA transcriptional
CC control (promoter) region (ADM76037); recombinant vectors and host cells
CC comprising the NEPHA promoter operably linked to a reporter gene; a
CC method of screening for compounds which inhibit or activate transcription
CC of the NEPHA gene; and pharmaceutical compositions comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide or a transcriptional inhibitor or activator.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and modulators of NEPHA transcription are
CC useful for inducing apoptosis for the treatment and/or prevention of
CC cancers in which NEPHA is overexpressed such as lung cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer,
CC stomach cancer and colorectal cancer. Sequences ADM76038-ADM76371
CC represent transcription factor binding sites within the transcriptional
CC control region of the NEPHA gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCCTTA 21
Db 1 TCGCCCTTCCTTA 13

RESULT 101
AAV92821/c
ID AAV92821 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAV92821;
XX
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human A-raf target sequence nucleotide position 1967.
XX
KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9850530-A2.
PN
XX
PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
XX
XX
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX
PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX
PS Claim 179; Page 164; 259pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 14 CAACTCATCGGCC 2

RESULT 102
ADR33485/c
ID ADR33485 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ADR33485;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nicking agent target DNA #1026.
XX
KW ss; nicking agent; assay panel; diagnosis; expression pattern;

KW DNA fingerprinting; nosocomial infection; genome mapping; microbiological assay;
KW bacterial contamination; genome mapping; bioremediation.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO2004067765-A2.
XX 12-AUG-2004.
PN 29-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US002720.
PD 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443811P.
XX (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.
XX Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Van Ness LK;
PI WPI; 2004-581010/56.
XX Identifying nucleic acid sample source, useful for identifying bacterial
PT strains involved in nosocomial infections, comprises treating the nucleic
PT acid sample with components comprising a nicking agent under nicking
PT conditions.
XX Example 1; Page 88; 238pp; English.
PS The invention relates to a method of treating a nucleic acid sample with
XX components under nicking conditions, where the components comprise a
CC nicking agent, and the conditions cause the nicking agent to nick the
CC nucleic acid sample to thus produce a family of initiating
CC oligonucleotide fragments, and subjecting one or more members of the
CC family of initiating oligonucleotide fragments to a characterization
CC process to thus provide results. The method is useful for creating an
CC assay panel of diagnostic oligonucleotides that can identify any organism
CC or individual. The method is useful for characterizing other DNA
CC molecules e.g., cDNA, and for characterizing cDNA expression patterns.
CC The method, kit or composition is useful for identifying the source
CC organism of a nucleic acid sample e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus, plant,
CC non-human animal or human. The method is particularly useful for rapidly
CC fingerprinting DNA to identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic species,
CC subspecies, and especially strains or individuals of the subspecies. It
CC is especially useful for identifying different bacterial strains involved
CC in e.g., nosocomial infections. Furthermore, the method is useful for
CC diagnosing bacterial disease in plants and humans, monitoring for
CC bacterial content and/or contamination in the environment, monitoring
CC food for bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/quality control of
CC bacterial contamination, monitoring microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC laboratory tests involving microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC contamination and/or outbreaks of bacterial infections, genome mapping,
CC monitoring bioremediation sites, and for monitoring agricultural sites
CC for test crops, bacteria and recombinant molecules. This sequence
CC corresponds to nucleic acid used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 14 ATCGTTCCTTCCT 2
RESULT 103
ADR32695
ID ADR32695 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC ADR32695;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nicking agent target DNA #236.

XX ss; nicking agent; assay panel; diagnosis; expression pattern;
KW DNA fingerprinting; nosocomial infection; microbiological assay;
KW bacterial contamination; genome mapping; bioremediation.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO2004067765-A2.
XX 12-AUG-2004.
PN 29-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US002720.
PD 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443811P.
XX (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.
XX Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Van Ness LK;
PI WPI; 2004-581010/56.
XX Identifying nucleic acid sample source, useful for identifying bacterial
PT strains involved in nosocomial infections, comprises treating the nucleic
PT acid sample with components comprising a nicking agent under nicking
PT conditions.
XX Example 1; Page 75; 238pp; English.
PS The invention relates to a method of treating a nucleic acid sample with
XX components under nicking conditions, where the components comprise a
CC nicking agent, and the conditions cause the nicking agent to nick the
CC nucleic acid sample to thus produce a family of initiating
CC oligonucleotide fragments, and subjecting one or more members of the
CC family of initiating oligonucleotide fragments to a characterization
CC process to thus provide results. The method is useful for creating an
CC assay panel of diagnostic oligonucleotides that can identify any organism
CC or individual. The method is useful for characterizing other DNA
CC molecules e.g., cDNA, and for characterizing cDNA expression patterns.
CC The method, kit or composition is useful for identifying the source
CC organism of a nucleic acid sample e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus, plant,
CC non-human animal or human. The method is particularly useful for rapidly
CC fingerprinting DNA to identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic species,
CC subspecies, and especially strains or individuals of the subspecies. It
CC is especially useful for identifying different bacterial strains involved
CC in e.g., nosocomial infections. Furthermore, the method is useful for
CC diagnosing bacterial disease in plants and humans, monitoring for
CC bacterial content and/or contamination in the environment, monitoring
CC food for bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/quality control of
CC bacterial contamination, monitoring microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC laboratory tests involving microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC contamination and/or outbreaks of bacterial infections, genome mapping,
CC monitoring bioremediation sites, and for monitoring agricultural sites
CC for test crops, bacteria and recombinant molecules. This sequence
CC corresponds to nucleic acid used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 37.7%; Score 9.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 ATCGTTCCTTCCT 13
RESULT 104
ABV68451/C
ID ABV68451 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68451;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human skin EST 6237.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 198; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 11 CTTCCTCAGCA 1

RESULT 105
ABV67192
ID ABV67192 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67192;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 4978.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX

PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 162; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CACCTCATCCC 11

RESULT 106
ABV66365/c
ID ABV66365 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV66365;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 4151.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 140; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed

CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically

CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)

CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.

CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to

CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or

CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin

CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;

CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;

CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the

CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag

CC (EST) of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 11;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTC 18

Db . || || || || || || || ||

11 ATTGCCCTTC 1

RESULT 107

AAX77682/c

ID AAX77682 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC AAX77682;

XX

DT 09-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE N12 active EGS 11.

XX

KW External guide sequence; EGS; target mRNA; identification; diagnostic;

KW inactivation; essential gene; therapy; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO9927135-A2.

XX

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024854.

XX

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-00976220.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079851P.

XX

PA (INNO-) INNOVIR LAB INC.

XX

PI Nilsen TW, Robertson HD, Kindt TJ;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-357853/30.

XX

PT Identifying and inhibiting functional nucleic acid molecules in cells.

XX

PS Example 3; Page 29; 58pp; English.

XX

CC This invention describes a novel method allowing essential or functional

CC genes to be rapidly identified and inactivated. The method is able to

CC firstly identify most of the essential genes in an organism (i.e. a

CC bacteria or a eukaryote) needed for survival, and secondly it provides

CC for reducing or inactivating their expression. The method is able to

CC identify functional oligonucleotide molecules able to be used as

CC diagnostic reagents and therapeutics. The method provides a means for

CC identifying essential genes whose sequence is known only as part of a

CC genome with unknown function, as well as a means for identifying

CC functional oligonucleotide molecules. The method involves the use of a

CC nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) a first reporter gene encoding a

CC fusion protein comprising a protein of interest (itself translated from

CC an RNA of interest) and a reporter protein, a second reporter gene

CC encoding a second reporter protein, and (c) a targeting gene encoding a

CC functional oligonucleotide molecule such as an external guide sequence

CC (EGS), a ribozyme or an antisense RNA and targeted to the RNA of interest

CC at a site on the first reporter gene able to encode the RNA of interest

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13

Db || || || || || || || ||

12 ACCGCATCGCC 2

RESULT 108

ABH83039/c

ID ABH83039 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC ABH83039;

XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 283032 for detecting SNP TSC0011109.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 283032; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14

```
Db          ||||||||| |
            12 CCTCATCGCAC 2

RESULT 109
ABH76293
ID  ABH76293 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABH76293;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 276286 for detecting SNP TSC00004140.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 276286; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db      2 CTCATCACCCC 12
      ||||||| |||

RESULT 110
ABI07435/c
ID  ABI07435 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI07435;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307408 for detecting SNP TSC0022484.
```

```
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307408; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db      11 CCCTTTCCTAA 1
      ||| |||||

RESULT 111
ABI41965/c
ID  ABI41965 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI41965;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341938 for detecting SNP TSC00042302.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
```


PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341938; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 12 CTTCTTAACCA 2

RESULT 112
ABH90688/c
ID ABH90688 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH90688;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 290681 for detecting SNP TSC0014470.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 290681; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 12 CCTTCCTAAAC 2

RESULT 113
ABH91357/c
ID ABH91357 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH91357;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 291350 for detecting SNP TSC0014761.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 291350; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC

```
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      12 TTCCTAACCAT 2

RESULT 114
ABI17777/c
ID      ABI17777 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI17777;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 317750 for detecting SNP TSC0028225.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 317750; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db      12 CCCCTTCCTTA 2

RESULT 115
```

```
ABI07294
ID      ABI07294 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI07294;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307267 for detecting SNP TSC0022406.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307267; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db      2 TTCCTAAACAT 12

RESULT 116
ABI24191
ID      ABI24191 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI24191;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324164 for detecting SNP TSC0031842.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
```


CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCTCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 119
ABI51174
ID ABI51174 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI51174;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 351147 for detecting SNP TSC0047122.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 351147; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CTCCTGCCCC 11

RESULT 120
ABI77426
ID ABI77426 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI77426;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 377399 for detecting SNP TSC0010447.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 377399; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 121
ABI44686
ID ABI44686 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI44686;
XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 344659 for detecting SNP TSC0043651.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 344659; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 1 CCTTCCTAACC 11
RESULT 122
ABI24027/c
ID ABI24027 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI24027;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324000 for detecting SNP TSC0031723.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324000; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCCTACCTAA 2
RESULT 123
ABI16759
ID ABI16759 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI16759;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry).
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 316732 for detecting SNP TSC0027582.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 316732; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 2 CTTCTTAACCA 12
||||||| ||

RESULT 124
ABI41277
ID ABI41277 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI41277;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341250 for detecting SNP TSC0041948.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341250 for detecting SNP TSC0041948.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341250; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTT 17
Db 1 CATCGCCTCTT 11
||||||| |||

RESULT 125
ABI53475
ID ABI53475 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI53475;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 353448 for detecting SNP TSC0048524.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 353448; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CACCTTCCTAA 11
||||||| |||

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RESULT 126
ABI76072
ID ABI76072 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI76072;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 376045 for detecting SNP TSC0061586.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 376045; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 CACCTCATCTC 12

RESULT 127
ABI31009
ID ABI31009 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI31009;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 330982 for detecting SNP TSC0035890.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
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KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330982; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCCTTCTTAA 12

RESULT 128
ABI06870/c
ID ABI06870 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI06870;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306843 for detecting SNP TSC0022198.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
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PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306843; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CTCCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 129
ABH88042
ID ABH88042 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH88042;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 288035 for detecting SNP TSC0013344.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 288035; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CCTCACCGCCC 11

RESULT 130
ABI01000
ID ABI01000 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI01000;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 300973 for detecting SNP TSC0019284.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
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XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 300973; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;


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PN WO2004099372-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-NOV-2004.
XX
XX
PF 30-APR-2004; 2004WO-US013357.
XX
XX
PR 01-MAY-2003; 2003US-0467119P.
XX
XX
PA (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX
XX
PI Schultz GS, Lewin AS, Blalock TD;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-805116/79.
XX
XX
PT New ribozyme specifically cleaving a target RNA sequence encoded by a
PT connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) gene, useful for reducing or
PT preventing scarring conditions such as scleroderma and keloids.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 18; 58pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a human connective tissue growth factor
CC (CTGF) cDNA fragment (nucleotides 190-201) that corresponds to a mRNA
CC target of anti-scarring ribozymes of the invention. CTGF is a factor
CC known to be involved in scar formation. The invention relates to
CC ribozymes that specifically target and destroy mRNA sequences encoded by
CC specific CTGF DNA sequences ADU73694-ADU73739 such as the present
CC sequence. The ribozymes can be in hammerhead configuration ADU73740-
CC ADU73741. Methods and compositions for treating scarring conditions
CC associated with increased expression of CTGF are provided, as well as
CC cells containing anti-CTGF ribozymes and vectored anti-CTGF ribozymes
CC suitable for delivery to cellular targets capable of CTGF expression. In
CC a claimed method for reducing CTGF mRNA or protein expression in a cell,
CC a tissue comprising a cell expressing a CTGF target RNA sequence is
CC contacted with a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes at least
CC one ribozyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA sequence encoded by a
CC CTGF gene. The cell may be a fibroblast, and the tissue may be from a
CC subject having, or at risk of developing, a condition causing a scar. The
CC condition is a fibrotic disorder selected from scleroderma, keloids,
CC liver cirrhosis, kidney fibrosis, peritoneal adhesions, tendon adhesions,
CC breast implant capsule adhesions, burn scars, spinal cord injuries, bile
CC duct atresia, subepithelial fibrosis, fibrous dysplasia, and tympanic
CC membrane fibrosis. The condition may also be wound healing following
CC surgery, especially corneal surgery or glaucoma filtering surgery, and
CC the tissue to be treated may be an ocular tissue selected from the
CC cornea, conjunctiva, sclera and trabecular meshwork. Also claimed is a
CC polyzyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA encoded by a CTGF gene
CC and comprises conjoined ribozymes separated by a GC-rich stem-loop
CC structure.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db ||||| |||||
1 CCTCCTCGCCC 11

RESULT 134
ADZ85155
ID ADZ85155 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ADZ85155;
XX
XX
DT 28-JUL-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE MODY 3 diabetes-associated probe, SEQ ID 31.
XX
XX
KW Analyte detection; microarray; probe; ss; diabetes.
XX
OS Unidentified.
```

```
XX US2005112677-A1.
PN
XX
XX
PD 26-MAY-2005.
XX
XX
PF 22-NOV-2004; 2004US-00994626.
XX
XX
PR 22-NOV-2003; 2003KR-00083356.
XX
XX
PA (SHIM/) SHIM J.
XX
XX
PI Shim J;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2005-403357/41.
XX
XX
PT Substrate for use in optically detecting target materials, comprises an
PT oxide layer having thickness that may vary to wavelength of excitation
PT light used.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 31; 20pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel substrate having an oxide layer,
CC which is useful in optically detecting a target material. The thickness
CC of the oxide layer may vary to the wavelength of excitation light used.
CC Also claimed is a method for detecting a target material, comprising
CC immobilizing a probe material on a substrate, reacting the immobilized
CC probe material and the target material, illuminating a reaction product
CC with excitation light, and measuring light emitted from the reaction
CC product by the excitation light. In an example from the invention,
CC microarrays were fabricated by forming fused silica (SiO2) layers on
CC silicon wafers, followed by linkage with a coupling agent and
CC immobilization of oligonucleotide probes. The microarrays were then
CC incubated with labeled oligonucleotides and exposed to excitation light,
CC and light emitted from the target oligonucleotides was measured, to
CC evaluate the intensity of detected signals with respect to the thickness
CC of the SiO2 layers. ADZ85128-ADZ85203, MODY 3 diabetes-associated probes
CC used with the target sequence of human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
CC dehydrogenase (GAPDH), were used to show that when a target
CC oligonucleotide is detected using a microarray including a substrate with
CC an oxide layer a good signal is obtained compared to that with no oxide
CC layers.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db ||||| |||||
2 CGCCCCCTTCCT 12

RESULT 135
AAH25775
ID AAH25775 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAH25775;
XX
XX
DT 20-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Heavy metal sensitive inducible promoter fragment #2.
XX
XX
KW Heavy metal sensitive; inducible promoter; vector production;
XX gene therapy; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX
PN WO200132860-A1.
XX
XX
PD 10-MAY-2001.
XX
XX
PF 15-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000841.
```

XX 04-NOV-1999; 99JP-00314335.
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX Kataoka K;
XX WPI; 2001-308744/32.
XX
XX New inducible eukaryotic promoters containing heavy metal sensitive DNA
PT sequences useful for the production of vectors inducible by gene therapy
PT reagents.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 50; 60pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention provides inducible eukaryotic promoters containing
CC heavy metal sensitive DNA sequences, derived from natural promoters, one
CC of which is shown here. These can be used in the production of vectors
CC inducible by gene therapy reagents
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 3 CTTACTAAGCA 13

RESULT 136
ABF71154/c
ID ABF71154 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF71154;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171151 for detecting SNP TSC0009084.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171151 for detecting SNP TSC0009084.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171151; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171151; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC Oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCTCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 137
ABC87725
ID ABC87725 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC87725;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87742 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87742; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CCACATCGCCC 11

RESULT 138
ABF26498/C
ID ABF26498 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF26498;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 126495 for detecting SNP TSC0031652.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 126495; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 13 CTTCTTAATCA 3

RESULT 139
ABF26499
ID ABF26499 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF26499;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 126496 for detecting SNP TSC0031652.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 126496; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CTTCTTAATCA 11

RESULT 140
ABF49609
ID ABF49609 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF49609;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 149606 for detecting SNP TSC0037765.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 149606; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCACCTTCCTAA 11
RESULT 141
ABC37099
ID ABC37099 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC37099;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37116 for detecting SNP TSC0011591.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37116 for detecting SNP TSC0011591.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 37116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 TTCCTAACCAT 26
Db 1 TTCCTAACCAT 11
RESULT 142
ABF67801
ID ABF67801 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF67801;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 167798 for detecting SNP TSC0010656.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 167798; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

```
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCATTCTTAA 12

RESULT 143
ABH12587
ID ABH12587 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH12587;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212564 for detecting SNP TSC0051772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
AC ABH12587;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212564 for detecting SNP TSC0051772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 212564; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 3 CTTCTTAACA 13
```

```
RESULT 144
ABH40989
ID ABH40989 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH40989;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 240966 for detecting SNP TSC0058763.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 240966; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7 CATCGCCCTT 17
Db 3 CATCGCTCCTT 13

RESULT 145
ABC97373
ID ABC97373 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC97373;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97390 for detecting SNP TSC0024174.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
```

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97390; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CACCTCATCTC 11
RESULT 146
ABC05893
ID ABC05893 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC05893;
AC
XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5884 for detecting SNP TSC0001890.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5884; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 3 CACCTAATCGC 13
RESULT 147
ABF09446/C
ID ABF09446 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF09446;
AC
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109443 for detecting SNP TSC0027383.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109443; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 11 TTCTTAATCAT 1
|||||

RESULT 148
ABF31506/c
ID ABF31506 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31506;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131503 for detecting SNP TSC0032822.
XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131503; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 12 CACCTCATCAC 2
|||||

RESULT 149
ABH63674/c
ID ABH63674 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

AC ABH63674;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263651 for detecting SNP TSC0063915.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263651; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 12 CACCTCATCAC 2
|||||

RESULT 150
ABF49608/c
ID ABF49608 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

AC ABF49608;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 149605 for detecting SNP TSC0037765.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 149605; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCACCTTCCTAA 3
RESULT 151
ABF54549
ID ABF54549 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF54549;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154546 for detecting SNP TSC0039062.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 149605 for detecting SNP TSC0037765.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 149605; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCACCTTCCTAA 3
RESULT 151
ABF54549
ID ABF54549 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF54549;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154546 for detecting SNP TSC0039062.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 154546; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 RCCTCATCCTCCC 13
RESULT 152
ABH05356/c
ID ABH05356 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH05356;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205333 for detecting SNP TSC0050342.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205333; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 TTCCTAATCAT 3

RESULT 153
ABF80564/c
ID ABF80564 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
AC ABF80564;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 180561 for detecting SNP TSC0044693.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 180561; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCCTACCTAA 3

RESULT 154
ABC99097
ID ABC99097 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC99097;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99114 for detecting SNP TSC0024611.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99114; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCCCTTCC 19
|| |||||

Db 2 TCCCCCTTCC 12

RESULT 155
ABC87734/C
ID ABC87734 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC87734;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87751 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87751 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
DT 18-OCT-2001.
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87751; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87751; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 13 CCGCATCGCCC 3
XX
RESULT 156
ABF17651
ID ABF17651 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF17651;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 117648 for detecting SNP TSC0029417.
XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117648; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCACTTCCTAA 11
XX
RESULT 157
ABH63675
ID ABH63675 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH63675;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 263652 for detecting SNP TSC0063915.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 263652; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 CACCTCATCAC 12
||||||| |

RESULT 158
ABC47096/c
ID ABC47096 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC47096;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 47113 for detecting SNP TSC0013556.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 47113; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CCCCTTACTAA 1
||||||| |

RESULT 159
ABC33606/c
ID ABC33606 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC33606;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 33623 for detecting SNP TSC0010714.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 33623; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;	ID	ABF69493 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
	Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;	XX	
	Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;	AC	ABF69493;
	Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	XX	
		DT	22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
		XX	
QY	6 TCATCGCCCT 16	DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 169490 for detecting SNP TSC0042339.
		XX	
Db	11 TCATCGCCTCT 1	KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
		KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
		KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
		XX	
		OS	Homo sapiens.
		XX	
		PN	WO200177384-A2.
AC	ABF67800;	XX	
XX		PD	18-OCT-2001.
DT	22-FEB-2002 (first entry)	XX	
XX		XX	
DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 167797 for detecting SNP TSC0010656.	PF	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX		XX	
KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;	PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;	XX	
KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.	PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX		XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.	PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX		XX	
PN	WO200177384-A2.	DR	WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX		XX	
PD	18-OCT-2001.	PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX		PT	designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX		PT	methylation status.
PF	06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.	XX	
XX		PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 167797; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PR	07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.	XX	
XX		CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.	CC	acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX		CC	and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
PI	Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;	CC	oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX		CC	range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
DR	WPI; 2001-657177/75.	CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX		CC	oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX		CC	-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
PT	Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is	CC	represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
PT	designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine	CC	data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
PT	methylation status.	CC	was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX		CC	ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 167797; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.	XX	
XX		SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC	This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic		
CC	acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)	Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;	
CC	and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The	Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;	
CC	oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a	Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
CC	range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,		
CC	central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The		
CC	oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010	QY	14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
CC	-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073		
CC	represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence	Db	3 CCTTCCTAATC 13
CC	data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but		
CC	was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at		
CC	ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences		
XX		RESULT 162	
SQ	Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	ABF80565	
		ID	ABF80565 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
		XX	
		AC	ABF80565;
		XX	
		DT	22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
		XX	
		DE	Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 180562 for detecting SNP TSC0044693.
		XX	
		KW	SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
		KW	peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
		KW	central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
		XX	
		OS	Homo sapiens.
		XX	
		ABF69493	
		RESULT 161	
		ABF69493	

XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 180562; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCCTACCTAA 11

RESULT 163
ABC05892/c
ID ABC05892 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC05892;
XX
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5883 for detecting SNP TSC0001890.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 5883; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 11 CACCTAATCGC 1

RESULT 164
ABC33607
ID ABC33607 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABC33607;
XX
XX DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 33624 for detecting SNP TSC0010714.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 33624; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16
|||
Db 3 TCATCGCCCT 13

RESULT 165

ABC87735
ID ABC87735 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX
AC ABC87735;

XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87752 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.

XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87752; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
|||
Db 1 CCGCATCGCCC 11

RESULT 166

ABF93139
ID ABF93139 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX
AC ABF93139;

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193136 for detecting SNP TSC0047508.

XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193136; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13
|||
Db 3 ACCTCATCTCC 13

RESULT 167

ABC97305
ID ABC97305 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX
AC ABC97305;

XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97322 for detecting SNP TSC0024141.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97322; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCCTTCCAA 12
RESULT 168
ABF09447
ID ABF09447 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF09447;
XX
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 109444 for detecting SNP TSC0027383.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 109444; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 3 TTCCTAATCAT 13
RESULT 169
ABF87483
ID ABF87483 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF87483;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 187480 for detecting SNP TSC0046214.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 187480; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
||| |||||
Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 170
ABH44742/c
ID ABH44742 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABH44742;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 244719 for detecting SNP TSC0059747.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS; peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss; central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 244719; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
|||||||
Db 12 CCTTCCTAAAC 2

RESULT 171
ABC97372/c
ID ABC97372 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX AC ABC97372;

XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97389 for detecting SNP TSC0024174.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS; peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss; central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97389; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
|||||||
Db 13 CACCTCATCTC 3

```
RESULT 172
ABC74003
ID ABC74003 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABC74003;
XX DT
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74020 for detecting SNP TSC0019042.
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74020; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 RCCTCCTCCCCC 13

RESULT 173
ABC55901
ID ABC55901 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABC55901;
XX DT
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 55918 for detecting SNP TSC0015221.
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
```

```
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX PS
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 55918; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CTCCTCGCCCC 11

RESULT 174
ABF31884/c
ID ABF31884 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC
XX ABF31884;
XX DT
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131881 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX PD
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
```

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131881; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 13 RTCTCACCTTCCT 1

RESULT 175
ABF60499
ID ABF60499 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60499;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160496 for detecting SNP TSC0040405.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160496; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
Db 1 TCCCCCTTCC 11

RESULT 176
ABF87482/c
ID ABF87482 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF87482;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 187479 for detecting SNP TSC0046214.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 187479; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
||| |||||
Db 12 CCCTTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 177
ABH44743
ID ABH44743 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH44743;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 244720 for detecting SNP TSC0059747.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 244720; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
|||||||
Db 2 CCTTCCTAAC 12

RESULT 178
ABF00945
ID ABF00945 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

ABF00945;
21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100942 for detecting SNP TSC0025123.
SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
Homo sapiens.
WO200177384-A2.
18-OCT-2001.
06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100942; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
|||||||
Db 3 CTCCCCCTTCCT 13

RESULT 179
ABC11474/C
ID ABC11474 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC11474;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11473 for detecting SNP TSC0002797.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11473; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 11 CACTTCATCGC 1
XX
RESULT 180
ABF12776/c
ID ABF12776 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF12776;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112773 for detecting SNP TSC0028182.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 112773; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CACCTTCCTAA 2
XX
RESULT 181
ABF71155
ID ABF71155 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF71155;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171152 for detecting SNP TSC0009084.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171152; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

```
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCTCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 182
ABH05357
ID ABH05357 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH05357;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205334 for detecting SNP TSC0050342.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 205334; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
```

```
Db 1 TTCCCTAATCAT 11
||||| |||
ABF00944/c
ID ABF00944 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF00944;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100941 for detecting SNP TSC0025123.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100941; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
  Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 11 CTCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 184
ABC55900/c
ID ABC55900 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC55900;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 55917 for detecting SNP TSC0015221.
```

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 55917; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 CTCCTCGCCCC 3

RESULT 185
ABC37098/c
ID ABC37098 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC37098;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 37115 for detecting SNP TSC0011591.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 37115; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 13 TTCCTAACCAT 3

RESULT 186
ABF17650/c
ID ABF17650 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF17650;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 117647 for detecting SNP TSC0029417.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 117647; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCACCTTCCTAA 3

RESULT 187
ABF31507
ID ABF31507 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31507;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131504 for detecting SNP TSC0032822.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131504; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 CACCTCATCAC 12

RESULT 188
ABF71717
ID ABF71717 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF71717;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171714 for detecting SNP TSC0042804.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171714; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CTCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 189

ABH12586/c
ID ABH12586 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH12586;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212563 for detecting SNP TSC0051772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 212563 for detecting SNP TSC0051772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 212563; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 11 CTTCTTAACA 1
RESULT 190
ABC87724/c
ID ABC87724 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC87724;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 87741 for detecting SNP TSC0022068.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 87741; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 13 CCACATCGCCC 3
RESULT 191
ABC88471
ID ABC88471 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC88471;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 88488 for detecting SNP TSC0022233.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 88488; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 1 TCTCCCCCTCC 11
RESULT 192
ABF31888/c
ID ABF31888 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31888;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131885 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131885; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 8 ATCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 13 RTCTCGCCTTCCT 1
RESULT 193
ABF69492/c
ID ABF69492 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF69492;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 169489 for detecting SNP TSC0042339.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 169489; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 11 CCTTCCTAATC 1

RESULT 194
ABF71716/c
ID ABF71716 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF71716;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 171713 for detecting SNP TSC0042804.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 171713; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 13 CTCCTCCCTTCCT 3

RESULT 195
ABF54548/c
ID ABF54548 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF54548;
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154545 for detecting SNP TSC0039062.
DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 154545; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
: | | | | | | | | | |
Db 13 RCCTCATCTCTCCC 1

RESULT 196
ABF60498/c
ID ABF60498 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF60498;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160495 for detecting SNP TSC0040405.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PR Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160495; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
Db 13 TCCCCCTTCC 3
RESULT 197
ABC47097
ID ABC47097 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC47097;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 47114 for detecting SNP TSC0013556.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 47114; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCCTTACTAA 13
RESULT 198
ABF31885
ID ABF31885 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31885;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131882 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131882; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence


```
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db      :||| |||||
        1 RTCTCACCTTCCT 13

RESULT 199
ABF60180/C
ID ABF60180 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60180;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160177 for detecting SNP TSC0040333.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      2 CACCTCATCG 12
Db      |||||
        11 CACCTCATCAC 1

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      8 ATCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db      :||| |||||
        1 RTCTCACCTTCCT 13

RESULT 199
ABF60180/C
ID ABF60180 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60180;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160177 for detecting SNP TSC0040333.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db      |||||
        12 CCCCTTCCTAAA 2

RESULT 201
ABC11475
ID ABC11475 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC11475;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 11474 for detecting SNP TSC0002797.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
```

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 11474; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 3 CACTTCATCGC 13
RESULT 202
ABF93138/c
ID ABF93138 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF93138;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 193135 for detecting SNP TSC0047508.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 193135; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 11 ACCTCATCTCC 1
RESULT 203
ABF60181
ID ABF60181 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF60181;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 160178 for detecting SNP TSC0040333.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 160178; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 3 CACCTCATCAC 13

RESULT 204
ABH40988/c
ID ABH40988 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABH40988;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 240965 for detecting SNP TSC0058763.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 240965; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCCCTT 17
Db 11 CATCGCTCCTT 1

RESULT 205
ABC74002/c
ID ABC74002 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC74002;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 74019 for detecting SNP TSC0019042.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 74019; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 13 RCCTCCTCCCCC 1

RESULT 206
ABC99096/c
ID ABC99096 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABC99096;
AC
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99113 for detecting SNP TSC0024611.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99113; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 9 TCGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 12 TCCCCCCTTCC 2
RESULT 207
ABF12777
ID ABF12777 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF12777;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 112774 for detecting SNP TSC0028182.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 112774; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CACCTTCCTAA 12
RESULT 208
ABC88470/c
ID ABC88470 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC88470;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 89487 for detecting SNP TSC0022233.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 88487; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 13 TCTCCCCCTTCC 3

RESULT 209
ID ABF31889 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31889;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131886 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131886; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCCCTTCC 20
Db 1 RTCTCGCCTTCC 13

RESULT 210
ID ADZ23503 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ADZ23503;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SNP detection related oligonucleotide #470.
XX
KW ss; haplotype mapping; SNP detection; tumor; cytostatic; neoplasm;
KW immune disorder; cardiovascular disease; metabolic disorder;
KW respiratory disease; musculoskeletal disease; renal disease;
KW nephrotropic; endocrine disease; genitourinary disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2005030952-A1.
XX
PD 07-APR-2005.
XX
PF 30-SEP-2004; 2004WO-JP014784.
XX
PR 30-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00342519.
PR 28-MAY-2004; 2004JP-00158717.
XX
PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
PA (STAG-) STAGEN CO LTD.
PA (SEKI/) SEKINE A.
PA (IIDA/) IIDA A.
PA (SAIT/) SAITO S.
XX
PI Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S, Nakamura Y, Kamatani N;
XX
DR WPI; 2005-305936/31.
XX
PT Analyzing haplotype, by detecting polymorphism in drug-related genes,
PT electing common polymorphism (CP), building haplotype block using CP,
PT specifying CP within block, specifying tag polymorphism from CP within
PT block.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 470; 1290pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of analyzing haplotype, by detecting
CC gene polymorphism in drug-related genes such as aryl acetamide
CC deacetylase, arylalkylamine N-acetyl transferase or ATP-binding cassette,
CC sub-family A (ABC1), member 1. The method is useful for analyzing
CC haplotype. The method is useful for estimating the sensitivity or disease
CC of a medicine or a foreign material, for selecting medicine for
CC preventing or treating diseases, for determining appropriate dosage of
CC medicine for preventing or treating a disease, for analyzing a drug
CC interaction, and for determining the related polymorphism relative to the
CC sensitivity of the medicine, foreign material or disease. The diseases
CC include malignant tumor, immune disorder circulatory disease, metabolic
CC disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease and muscle associated

CC disease. The method enables analysis of the individual differences
CC related to the sensitivity of a medicine, using a haplotype, without
CC using each single nucleotide polymorphism. The present sequence
CC represents a human SNP detection related oligonucleotide.

XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 36.2%; Score 9.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.7e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCTAAGC 24
|||||||
Db 2 CCTTCCTAGGC 12

RESULT 211
AAQ81070/c
ID AAQ81070 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAQ81070;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE supF gene triplex forming mutagenic oligonucleotide pso-AG10.
XX
KW supF gene; triplex forming mutagenic oligonucleotide; pso-AG10;
KW 4'hydroxymethyl-4,5',8-trimethylpsoralenated; site specific; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /note= "4'hydroxymethyl-4,5', 8-trimethylpsoralenated"
FT
XX
PN WO9501364-A1.
XX
PD 12-JAN-1995.
XX
PF 24-JUN-1994; 94WO-US007234.
XX
PR 25-JUN-1993; 93US-00083088.
XX
PA (UYYA) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Glazer PM, Havre PA;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-060943/08.
XX
PT New mutagenic oligo:nucleotide(s) - having a mutagen incorporated in an
PT oligo:nucleotide which forms a triplex, for site-directed mutagenesis.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 5; 72pp; English.
XX

CC AAQ81070 is the supF gene triplex forming mutagenic oligonucleotide pso-
CC AG10. It forms a triplex (a triple stranded nucleic acid) with a specific
CC site on the supF genome, enabling the covalently bound 4'hydroxymethyl-
CC 4,5',8-trimethylpsoralen group to produce a site specific mutation.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
|||||||
Db 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 212
AAT70006/c
ID AAT70006 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAT70006;
XX
DT 25-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Triplex-forming oligonucleotide AG10.
XX
KW Site-directed mutagenesis; triple helix; triplex; psoralen; gene therapy;
KW oncogene inactivation; supF gene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9639195-A2.
XX
PD 12-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 04-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008883.
XX
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00463519.
XX
PA (UYYA) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Glazer PM, Havre PA;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-042873/04.
XX
PT Triple-helix forming oligo:nucleotide linked to a mutagen - useful for
PT site-specific mutagenesis of target gene, e.g. for gene therapy or to
PT inactivate oncogene(s) or viral genes.
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 1; 68pp; English.
XX

CC Homopurine oligonucleotide AG10 (AAT70006) can be linked to psoralen at
CC its 5' end and used to achieve site-specific, targetted mutagenesis of a
CC specific gene. It is based on a homopurine/ homopyrimidine 10-bp motif
CC found at bp 167-176 of the supF gene (see also AAT70005), an E. coli
CC amber suppressor tyrosine tRNA gene. Targetted mutagenesis was achieved
CC by incubating pso-AG10 with supF DNA in vitro to form a triplex at
CC positions 167-176 of the supF gene and bring the tethered psoralen into
CC proximity with the targetted base pair 167 (see also AAT70008). This
CC method of site- directed mutagenesis can be used for gene therapy, to
CC inactivate oncogenes or viral genes, to study DNA repair mechanisms and
CC to produce transmutated plants and animals
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
|||||||
Db 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 213
AAT47062/c
ID AAT47062 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAT47062;
XX
DT 05-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide AG10, which binds triplex target site in supFG1.
XX
KW Triplex; supFG1; forming; target site; triple stranded; induction;
KW mutation; targetted mutagenesis; triple helix; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

PN WO9640898-A1.
XX 19-DEC-1996.
PD
XX
XX
PF 03-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008392.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476712.
XX
PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.
XX
XX Glazer PM;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 1997-052310/05.
XX
XX Oligo-nucleotide for targetted mutagenesis of double stranded nucleic
PT acid mol. - by forming triple stranded nucleic acid mol. with target
PT region of double stranded nucleic acid mol.
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 1; 29pp; English.
XX
CC In an example of the invention, the binding of the oligonucleotides AG10
CC (AAT47062), AG20 (AAT47061) and AG30 (AAT47060) to the supFG1 triplex
CC target site (AAT47059), was examined using a gel mobility shift assay.
CC Based on the concentration dependence of the triplex formation, the
CC equilibrium constants for AG10, AG20 and AG30 were 3x10 power -5, 3x10
CC power -7 and 2x10 power -8. The oligonucleotides were then tested for
CC their ability to induce mutations in the pSupFG1 SV40 vector in monkey
CC COS cells. AG30 generated mutations in the target gene at a frequency of
CC 0.27%, 13 fold over the spontaneous background in the assay. In contrast,
CC AG10 and AG20, which show inferior 3rd strand binding to supFG1, were
CC much less effective in producing mutations. Examples of some of the
CC mutations induced in the pSupFG1 vector using the oligonucleotides are
CC given in AAT75067-73
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 214
AAZ79548
ID AAZ79548 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ79548;
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1976.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
(GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 121; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-Z79709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCCTAAG 23
 |||||
Db 2 CTTCCTAAG 10

RESULT 215
AAZ83025
ID AAZ83025 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ83025;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2259.
XX
DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 120; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2 CACCTCATC 10
 |||||
Db 1 CACCTCATC 9

RESULT 216
AAZ81197/c
ID AAZ81197 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ81197;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #431.
XX
DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 69; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive


```
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 217
AAC80000/c
ID AAC80000 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC80000;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #3 used to identify nucleic acid fragments.
XX
KW Restriction enzyme; sticky end; nucleic acid fragment; adaptor-indexer;
KW nucleic acid characterisation; gene expression pattern analysis;
KW genome analysis; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200060124-A2.
XX
PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009284.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127932P.
XX
PA (UYYA ) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Lizardi PM, Roth ME, Feng L, Guerra CE, Weber SC, Kaufman JC;
PI Latimer DR;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656236/63.
XX
XX
PT Identifying nucleic acid fragments in a sample by Fixed Address Analysis
PT of Sequences Tags for cataloging nucleic acids, involves sequence-based
PT capture of indexed fragments on detector array and detecting labels.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 50; 117pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for identifying nucleic acid
CC fragments in a sample. The method comprises incubating nucleic acid
CC sample with nucleic acid cleaving agents e.g. restriction enzymes that
CC collectively generate sticky ends having different sequences to produce
CC nucleic acid fragments with sticky ends, mixing adaptor-indexers with
CC nucleic acid sample and covalently coupling adaptor-indexers to nucleic
CC acid fragments. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC method of the present invention. The method may be used for nucleic acid
CC characterisation and analysis, especially for analysis and comparison of
CC gene expression patterns and genomes
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 CCTAAGCAT 26
Db 10 CCTAAGCAT 2

RESULT 218
```

```
AAH79172/c
ID AAH79172 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH79172;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide ODN A3.
XX
KW Modified base; vinyl group; reversible ligation; irradiation;
KW gene therapy; DNA computing; immobilisation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200166556-A1.
XX
PD 13-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 05-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP001670.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00067519.
PR 05-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00000750.
XX
PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Saito I, Fujimoto K, Matsuda S, Yoshino H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-589925/66.
XX
PT Nucleic acids and methods for reversible ligation using light
PT irradiation.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 31; 54pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acids containing a modified base,
CC especially a substituted vinyl group at the 5-position of a pyrimidine,
CC such that nucleic acids can be reversibly ligated to each other by light-
CC irradiation. The nucleic acids with unique structures can be synthesised
CC for use in gene therapy, DNA computing and immobilisation of nucleic
CC acids. The ligation and immobilisation processes involve the use of
CC light, which is environmentally friendly. The present sequence is that of
CC an oligonucleotide useful to the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCA 25
Db 9 TCCTAAGCA 1

RESULT 219
AAF42141
ID AAF42141 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF42141;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:8880.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
```

PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 317; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCT 16
Db |||||||
2 ATCGCCCT 10

RESULT 220
AAF40197/c
ID AAF40197 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF40197;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:6936.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX 21-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
PR
XX
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 247; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 CCTAAGCAT 26
Db |||||||
9 CCTAAGCAT 1

RESULT 221
AAF37727
ID AAF37727 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF37727;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4466.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW

KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velulescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 159; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 222
AAAF41065
ID AAF41065 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF41065;
AC
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7804.
XX

KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velulescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 278; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCTTCCTAA 9

RESULT 223
AAD26869
ID AAD26869 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAD26869;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GPR4 gene polymorphism detecting primer #10.
XX KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor 4; GPR4; haplotyping; polymorphism;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200187904-A2.
XX PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX PF 09-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015097.
XX PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204928P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Bentivegna SC, Duda AE, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
XX WPI; 2002-097579/13.
XX PT Haplotyping, (H1), the G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene of an
PT individual, comprising determining which haplotype an individual.
XX PS Claim 17; Page 13; 61pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to G-protein coupled receptor 4 (GPR4) gene
CC variants. The data about the GPR4 polynucleotides and polypeptides and
CC the polymorphisms associated with them are useful for haplotyping at the
CC GPR4 locus. Allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) is useful as probes and
CC primers for assaying a polymorphism in GPR4 gene. The present sequence is
CC a primer used to detect human GPR4 gene polymorphism
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CCCCTTCCT 9

RESULT 224
AAL40869/c
ID AAL40869 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC AAL40869;
XX DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Zinc finger protein #5target DNA SEQ ID No 55.
XX KW Non-canonical zinc finger binding protein; ZFP; gene therapy; ds.
XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX PN WO200257293-A2.
XX PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX PF 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001893.
XX PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263445P.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290716P.
XX PA (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX PI Rebar E, Jamieson A;
XX WPI; 2002-566791/60.

XX PT Non-canonical zinc finger binding protein for modulating gene expression
PT comprises non-canonical zinc finger components that bind to a target
PT sequence.
XX PS Example 7; Page 51; 63pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated, non-canonical (e.g., non-C2H2) zinc
CC finger binding protein (ZFP) comprising one or more non-canonical zinc
CC finger components that bind to a target sequence. A fusion polypeptide of
CC the invention is useful for modulating expression of a gene. The non-
CC canonical ZFP and its encoding polynucleotide, and a fusion protein
CC comprising the non-canonical ZFP and its encoding polynucleotide can be
CC used to treat disease. The non-canonical ZFP can be used in diagnostic
CC assays and to link phenotype to expression of particular genes. The
CC polynucleotide encoding the non-canonical ZFP can be used to treat
CC disorders by gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents zinc
CC finger binding protein related target DNA of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 225
ABN85908/c
ID ABN85908 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC ABN85908;
XX DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Gamma tocopherol methyltransferase target site #5.
XX KW Zinc finger; stress tolerance; pathogen resistance; agrochemical; ds;
XX KW gamma tocopherol methyltransferase.
XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX PN WO200257294-A2.
XX PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX PF 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US001906.
XX PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263445P.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290716P.
XX PA (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX PI Jamieson A, Li G;
XX WPI; 2002-566792/60.
XX PT Modified plant zinc finger protein for modulating gene expression in a
PT plant cell comprises zinc fingers that bind to a target site.
XX PS Example 4; Page 42; 50pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a modified plant zinc finger protein.
CC This zinc finger protein is used to modulated gene expression in a plant
CC cell. Nucleic acid encoding the zinc finger is expressed in plant cells
CC to produce a plant with an altered phenotype relative to the wild-type
CC plant. The altered phenotype is high in nutritional value, yield, stress
CC tolerance, pathogen resistance, resistance to agrochemicals, production
CC of pharmaceutical compounds or production of industrial chemicals. The
CC present sequence is a nucleotide sequence of the gamma tocopherol


```
CC methyltransferase gene target site
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 226
ADD71287/c
ID ADD71287 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADD71287;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Human ET gene 5' splice donor site from intron 3.
XX
XX Human; ethanolaminephosphate cytidilyl transferase; ET; ds;
KW splice donor site; antilipemic; cardiant; anorectic;
KW phosphatidylethanolamine; Zellweger's syndrome; lipid-related disease;
KW cardiovascular disease; atherosclerosis; obesity; chromosome 17.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003194795-A1.
PN
XX 16-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00101957.
PF
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-00101957.
PR
XX
XX (BAKO/) BAKOVIC M.
PA (POLO/) POLOUMIENKO A.
XX
XX Bakovic M, Poloumienko A;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-844457/78.
DR
XX
XX New gene encoding a protein having ethanolaminephosphate
PT cytidyltransferase activity, useful for treating Zellweger's syndrome, or
PT lipid-related diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and obesity.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 22pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a mouse gene encoding a protein having
CC ethanolaminephosphate cytidyltransferase (ET) activity appearing as
CC ADD71226, a degenerate variant of the ET gene, or a sequence that
CC hybridises to the complement of the ET gene under stringent conditions.
CC Also included is a promoter of a human ethanolaminephosphate
CC cytidyltransferase gene appearing as ADD71227. The gene and promoter are
CC useful for producing a transgenic animal, and for identifying,
CC preventing, and treating diseases (by gene therapy) related to
CC inappropriate phosphatidylethanolamine production, e.g. Zellweger's
CC syndrome, or lipid-related diseases such as cardiovascular diseases,
CC atherosclerosis and obesity. The human ET gene is located on chromosome
CC 17. The present sequence is a human ET gene 5' splice donor site.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5 CTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CTCATCGCC 2
```

```
RESULT 227
ADJ78767/c
ID ADJ78767 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADJ78767;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Arabidopsis gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase gene target sequence #4.
XX
KW engineered zinc-finger protein; transgenic plant;
KW gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase gene; GMT gene;
KW increased vitamin E content; altered seed oil content; ds.
XX
OS Arabidopsis.
XX
XX WO2003089452-A2.
PN
XX 30-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 17-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011980.
PF
XX 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373488P.
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385992P.
PR 24-JAN-2003; 2003US-0442470P.
XX
XX (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA
XX
XX Li G, Liu Q, Jamieson A, Rebar E, Venkatramesh M;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-877191/81.
DR
XX
XX New zinc-finger protein, useful for modulating plant gamma-tocopherol
PT methyltransferase to increase Vitamin E content.
PT
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 37; 116pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention comprises an engineered zinc-finger protein that binds to a
CC target site in a plant gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase (GMT) gene.
CC The zinc-finger protein of the invention is useful in the production of
CC transgenic plants which have increased vitamin E content and/or altered
CC seed oil content (e.g. increased content of gamma-tocopherol). The
CC present DNA sequence represents a zinc-finger protein target sequence
CC within the Arabidopsis gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase (GMT) gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 228
ADH44686/c
ID ADH44686 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADH44686;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE DNA triplex-forming oligonucleotide AG10.
XX
KW Triple stranded nucleic acid; triple helix formation;
KW DNA binding protein; transcription; homologous recombination;
KW DNA triplex; mutagenic repair; repressor gene; proliferation;
KW targeted mutagenesis; DNA repair; virucide; ss.
XX
```

```
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003232768-A1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978333.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00476712.
PR 04-OCT-1999; 99US-00411291.
XX
PA (UYYA ) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Glazer PM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-061307/06.
XX
PT New recombinagenic triple-helix forming oligonucleotide, useful in gene
PT therapy, as anti-viral therapeutics or in genetic engineering of cells,
PT animals and plants for generating of new strains of transmutated animals
PT and plants.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 1; 18pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a recombinagenic composition comprising a single
CC stranded nucleic acid molecule having a sequence that forms a triple
CC stranded nucleic acid molecule with a double stranded target sequence,
CC and a carrier suitable for administration to human or animal cells of an
CC amount of the single stranded oligonucleotide for targeted recombination
CC of the double stranded nucleic acid molecule. The recombination of a
CC donor nucleic acid into the target sequence, induced by triple helix
CC formation between the single stranded oligonucleotide and the double
CC stranded nucleic acid molecule will activate, inactivate or alter the
CC activity or function of the double-stranded nucleic acid molecule or the
CC protein it encodes. The triplex forming oligonucleotide can be used to
CC block DNA binding proteins and to block transcription both in vitro and
CC in vivo. It can also be used for promoting and increasing the frequency
CC of recombination resulting in a targeted genetic change in human and
CC animal cells. The oligonucleotide is useful for mutagenic repair that
CC restores the DNA sequence of the target gene to normal or as an anti-
CC cancer agent for activating a repressor gene that has lost its ability to
CC repress proliferation. The triplex forming oligonucleotide is also useful
CC as a research tool to cause targeted mutagenesis. Targeted mutagenesis is
CC useful for targeting a normal gene and for the study of mechanisms such
CC as DNA repair. The triplex forming oligonucleotides are also useful for
CC stimulating homologous recombination of a separate DNA fragment into the
CC target region. The triplex forming oligonucleotides can also be used in
CC gene therapy, anti-viral therapeutics, scientific research and genetic
CC engineering of cells, animals and plants for the generation of new
CC strains of transmutated animals and plants for research and agriculture.
CC This sequence represents a triplex-forming oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 9 CCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 229
ADN01002/c
ID ADN01002 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADN01002;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase ZFP target DNA seqid 56.
```

```
XX engineered zinc finger protein; zinc finger protein; ZFP;
KW gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase; GMT; tissue specific promoter;
KW gene expression modulator; ds.
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
PN US2004091990-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2003; 2003US-00650454.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406849P.
XX
PA (LIGG/) LI G.
PA (LIUQ/) LIU Q.
PA (JAMI/) JAMIESON A.
PA (REBA/) REBAR E.
XX
PI Li G, Liu Q, Jamieson A, Rebar E;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-374955/35.
XX
PT New engineered zinc finger protein that binds to a target site in a plant
PT gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase (GMT) gene, useful for modulating
PT expression in plant cells.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 56; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an engineered zinc finger protein that binds to a
CC target site in a plant gamma-tocopherol methyl transferase (GMT) gene.
CC Also described are: a fusion polypeptide comprising a zinc finger protein
CC and at least one functional domain; an isolated polynucleotide encoding
CC the zinc finger protein; and an expression vector comprising the isolated
CC polynucleotide. The promoter is tissue specific. The engineered zinc
CC finger proteins are useful for modulating expression in plant cells. This
CC sequence represents an arabidopsis thaliana GMT polynucleotide for which
CC interacting modified plant zinc finger proteins have been designed to
CC regulate the GMT gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 230
AEB63832
ID AEB63832 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AEB63832;
XX
DT 20-OCT-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Apolipoprotein C-1 (APOC1) primer extension oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:31.
XX
KW ss; PCR; primer; chromosome 19; apolipoprotein C-1; APOC1; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; Alzheimers disease; neuroprotective;
KW nootropic; degeneration; neurological disease; haplotype mapping;
KW genetic marker.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2005072152-A2.
XX
PD 11-AUG-2005.
XX
```

PF 14-JAN-2005; 2005WO-US001307.
XX
PR 22-JAN-2004; 2004US-0538606P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Aerssens J, Athanasiou M, Brain C, Cohen N, Dain B, Denton RR;
PI Judson RS, Ozdemir V, Reed CR;
XX
XX WPI; 2005-555600/56.
XX
PT Determining whether an individual has an age of onset marker I or marker
PT II comprises determining whether the individual has one or two copies or
PT zero copies of any one of the haplotypes in the apolipoprotein C-1
PT (APOC1) gene.
XX
XX Claim 39; SEQ ID NO 31; 85pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of determining whether an individual
CC has an age of onset marker I or marker II comprising determining whether
CC the individual has one or two copies or zero copies of any one of the
CC haplotypes in the apolipoprotein C-1 (APOC1) gene associated with the age
CC of onset of Alzheimer's disease. Also included are: assigning an
CC individual to a first age of onset marker group or a second age of onset
CC marker group, comprising determining whether the individual has one copy
CC or two copies, or zero copies of the haplotypes cited above; and
CC assigning the individual to the first age of onset marker group if the
CC individual has one copy or two copies of any of the haplotypes; a kit for
CC determining whether an individual has an age of onset marker I or an age
CC of onset marker II, the kit comprising a set of one or more
CC oligonucleotides designed for identifying at least one of the alleles at
CC each polymorphic site (PS) in a set of one or more PSS; delaying the
CC onset of Alzheimer's disease (AD) in an individual at risk for developing
CC AD by determining whether the individual has an age of onset marker I or
CC an age of onset marker II; and choosing a treatment for the individual
CC based upon the results of the determining step; predicting the age of
CC onset of AD in an individual at risk for developing AD, by determining
CC whether the individual has an age of onset marker I or an age of onset
CC marker II; and making an age of onset prediction based on the results of
CC the determining step; an article of manufacture, comprising a
CC pharmaceutical formulation and at least one indicium identifying a
CC population for whom the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated, where
CC the pharmaceutical formulation comprises, as at least one active
CC ingredient, a compound effective in delaying the onset of AD, and where
CC the identified population is at risk for developing AD and is partially
CC or wholly defined by having an age of onset marker I or an age of onset
CC marker II; an article of manufacture, comprising packaging material and
CC the pharmaceutical formulation cited above contained within the packaging
CC material; and manufacturing a drug product comprising combining in a
CC package a pharmaceutical formulation comprising, as at least one active
CC ingredient, a compound effective in delaying the onset of AD, and a label
CC which states that the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated for a
CC population at risk for developing AD that is partially or wholly defined
CC by having an age of onset marker I or an age of onset marker II. The
CC present sequence represents a human apolipoprotein C-1 (APOC1) primer
CC extension oligonucleotide used in haplotype mapping of the APOC1 gene,
CC which maps to chromosome 19q13.2.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CCCCTTCCT 9

RESULT 231
AAF16610/c
ID AAF16610 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX

AC AAF16610;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 97.
XX
KW Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;
KW stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;
KW DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2000071164-A1.
XX
PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000WO-AU0000498.
XX
PR 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-00000510.
XX
PA (TACH/) TACHAS G.
XX
PI Tachas G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-025093/03.
XX
PT Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide
PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid
PT production or secretion.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 149; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their
CC use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in
CC gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine
CC H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton
CC pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the
CC treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,
CC duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are
CC caused by Helicobacter pylori
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 CCCCTTCCT 2

RESULT 232
ABQ87122
ID ABQ87122 standard; CDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ87122;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 877.
XX
KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.

XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX Claim 8; Page 73; 325pp; German.
XX The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 233
ABV71608/C
ID ABV71608 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71608;
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 9394.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200253774-A2.
PN
XX
AC ABV71608;
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 9394.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200253774-A2.
PN
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
PF
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Claim 24; Page 303; 1345pp; German.
PS
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed

CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCAT 9
Db 11 CCACCTCAT 3

RESULT 234
ABV63036
ID ABV63036 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63036;
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human skin EST 822.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200253774-A2.
PN
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
PT
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 48; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 235
ABV64187/c
ID ABV64187 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64187;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1973.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1973.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 79; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCAT 9
Db 11 CCACCTCAT 3

RESULT 236
ABV67709
ID ABV67709 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX
AC ABV67709;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5495.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 176; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 237
ABV70077
ID ABV70077 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV70077;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7863.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 250; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 238
ABV62656
ID ABV62656 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV62656;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 442.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 37; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 239
ABV70457
ID ABV70457 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV70457;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 8243.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 264; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or

CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db |||||
3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 240
ADQ34344
ID ADQ34344 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ34344;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2434.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2434; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic

CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db |||||
3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 241
ADQ34843
ID ADQ34843 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ34843;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2933.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2933; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 242
ABH95667
ID ABI18898 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI18898;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 318871 for detecting SNP TSC0028928.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 318871; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 243
ABH95667
ID ABH95667 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI18898;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 318871 for detecting SNP TSC0028928.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 318871; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 244
ABH95667
ID ABI07303 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI07303;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307276 for detecting SNP TSC0022412.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 295660; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 4 CCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 244
ABI07303/c
ID ABI07303 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI07303;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307276 for detecting SNP TSC0022412.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 295660; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307276; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 CCCCTTCCT 4

RESULT 245
ABI72978
ID ABI72978 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI72978;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372951 for detecting SNP TSC0059746.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 372951; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 4 CCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 246
ABI69020
ID ABI69020 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
XX AC ABI69020;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 368993 for detecting SNP TSC0057391.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 368993; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
Db 3 CCCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 247
ABI76122/c
ID ABI76122 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI76122;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 376095 for detecting SNP TSC0061608.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 376095; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCAT 9
Db 11 CCACCTCAT 3

RESULT 248
ABI02277/c
ID ABI02277 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02277;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302250 for detecting SNP TSC0019887.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302250; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7 CATCGCCCC 15
Db 9 CATCGCCCC 1

RESULT 249
ABI31343
ID ABI31343 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI31343;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331316 for detecting SNP TSC0036120.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331316; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCG 11
Db 4 ACCTCATCG 12

RESULT 250
ABI07016/c
ID ABI07016 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI07016;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306989 for detecting SNP TSC0022284.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306989; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 9 CCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 251
ABH92099/c
ID ABH92099 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92099;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292092 for detecting SNP TSC0015081.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292092; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCTTCCTAA 2
|||||
RESULT 252
ABI47661/c
ID ABI47661 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI47661;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 347634 for detecting SNP TSC0045197.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 347634; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
Db 9 CCCTTCCTA 1
|||||
RESULT 253
ABI62391/c
ID ABI62391 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI62391;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362364 for detecting SNP TSC0053186.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362364; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 11 CCCCTTCCT 3
|||||

RESULT 254
ABH96577/C
ID ABH96577 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH96577;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 296570 for detecting SNP TSC0017152.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 296570; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTC 18
Db 11 CGCCCCCTC 3

RESULT 255
ABI31345
ID ABI31345 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI31345;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331318 for detecting SNP TSC0036120.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331318; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCG 11
Db 4 ACCTCATCG 12

RESULT 256
ABH71353/C
ID ABH71353 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH71353;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 271330 for detecting SNP TSC0002471.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271330; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
Db 11 CCCCTTCCT 3

RESULT 257
ABI07813
ID ABI07813 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI07813;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307786 for detecting SNP TSC0022686.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307786; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 258
ABI36674
ID ABI36674 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI36674;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 336647 for detecting SNP TSC0039455.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 336647; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
|||||
Db 1 CCCTTCCTA 9

RESULT 259
ABI69021
ID ABI69021 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI69021;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 368994 for detecting SNP TSC0057391.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 368994; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
|||||
Db 3 CCCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 260
ABI79964
ID ABI79964 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI79964;

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 379937 for detecting SNP TSC0063546.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 379937; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCT 20
|||||
Db 2 CCCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 261
ABI21888
ID ABI21888 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI21888;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321861 for detecting SNP TSC0030535.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321861; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCAT 9
Db 1 CCACCTCAT 9

RESULT 262
ABI24922/c
ID ABI24922 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI24922;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324895 for detecting SNP TSC0032282.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324895; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 263
ABI17398/c
ID ABI17398 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI17398;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 317371 for detecting SNP TSC0027956.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 317371; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073


```
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCTTCCTAA 4

RESULT 264
ABI23670/C
ID ABI23670 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI23670;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 323643 for detecting SNP TSC0031518.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 323643; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 10 CGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 10 CGCCCCCTTC 18
```

```
Db 9 CGCCCCCTTC 1
RESULT 265
ABI19527/C
ID ABI19527 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI19527;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 319500 for detecting SNP TSC0029262.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 319500; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 266
ABH70880
ID ABH70880 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH70880;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 270857 for detecting SNP TSC0002302.
XX
```

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 270857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 4 CCTTCCTAA 12

RESULT 267
ABI39976
ID ABI39976 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI39976;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 339949 for detecting SNP TSC0007933.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 339949; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 2 CGCCCCCTTC 10

RESULT 268
ABI51308/c
ID ABI51308 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI51308;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 351281 for detecting SNP TSC0047204.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 351281; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 34.6%; Score 9; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTA 21
||| |||||
Db 10 CCCTTCCTA 2

RESULT 269
AAQ52953
ID AAQ52953 standard; RNA; 12 BP.
XX

AC AAQ52953;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)

XX Herpes simplex virus target sequence 31.

XX RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HnRNA;
KW picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TCLV;
KW T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;
KW influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
KW antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9323569-A1.

XX 25-NOV-1993.

XX 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.

PR 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.
PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.

PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holeczek JJ;
PI Mamone JA;
XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.
XX Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
PT and gene expression.
XX Claim 5; Fig 15; 287pp; English.
XX The sequences (AAQ52923-Q53037) are pref. herpes simplex virus target
CC sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
CC complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.
CC They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
CC in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
CC have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
CC used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
CC PI field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
||| |||||
Db 1 CCUCCACGCCCC 12

RESULT 270

AAX14875

ID AAX14875 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AAX14875;

XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Triple helix third strand of 23S rRNA gene nucleotides 5444-5455.

KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
KW oncogene; virus; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Micrococcus luteus.

XX US5861244-A.

XX 19-JAN-1999.

XX 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.

XX 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.

XX (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.

XX Hepburn AG, Wang C;

XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.

XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.

XX Disclosure; Col 23-24; 168pp; English.

PS

XX

CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a

CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the

CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex

CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,

CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The

CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test

CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor

CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part

CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand

CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in

CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of

CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA

CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting

CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of

CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15

Db 1 CCTCTTCCCCCC 12

RESULT 271

AAZ45533/c

ID AAZ45533 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC AAZ45533;

XX

DT 06-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Primer used to bind the Stoffel fragment of DNA polymerase I.

XX

KW Virus selection; phage display system; p3 coat protein; proteolysis;

KW interacting protein element; DNA polymerase; primer; ss.

XX

OS Thermus aquaticus.

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "maleimidyl group attached"

XX

PN W09958655-A2.

XX

PD 18-NOV-1999.

XX

PF 13-MAY-1999; 99WO-GB001526.

XX

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98GB-00010223.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98GB-00010228.

XX

PA (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.

XX

PI Riechmann L, Kristensen P, Jestin J, Winter GP;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-116289/10.

XX

PT Selection system used for the selection of polypeptides displayed in a

PT phage display system.

XX

PS Example 8; Page 38; 64pp; English.

XX

CC The specification describes a method for the selection of viruses

CC displaying polypeptides in a phage display system. The method comprises

CC insertion of a polypeptide sequence in the p3 coat protein, followed by

CC proteolysis. The method reduces background in phage display techniques.

CC The method is used to select for viruses displaying desired polypeptides.

CC The methods may also be used for the identification of interacting

CC protein elements, and for the selection of a repertoire of polypeptides

CC which interact with a selected polypeptide and/or repertoire. Primers

CC AAZ45532-34 were used to select DNA polymerases for catalytic activity,

CC using protease-cleavable helper phage of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12

Db 12 CCACATCTTCGC 1

RESULT 272

ABI00329/c

ID ABI00329 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC ABI00329;

XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 300302 for detecting SNP TSC0018963.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN W0200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX

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PT methylation status.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 300302; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12
Db 12 CAACCTCATCCC 1

RESULT 273
ABH87745/c
ID ABH87745 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH87745;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 287738 for detecting SNP TSC0013227.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 287738; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CGAACCTTCCTA 1

RESULT 274
ABI13825/c
ID ABI13825 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI13825;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313798 for detecting SNP TSC0025975.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313798; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTTC 18
Db 12 CATCTCCCTCC 1

RESULT 275
ABI44462/c
ID ABI44462 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI44462;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 344435 for detecting SNP TSC0043536.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 344435; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 GCCCCACCCCTAA 1

RESULT 276
ABI44949
ID ABI44949 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI44949;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 344922 for detecting SNP TSC0043771.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 344922; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCT 16
Db 1 CTCATAACCCCT 12

RESULT 277
ABI57362/C
ID ABI57362 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI57362;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357335 for detecting SNP TSC0050568.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357335; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

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CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 12 CTCCTTAACCAT 1

RESULT 278
ABI20930
ID ABI20930 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI20930;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 320903 for detecting SNP TSC0029956.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 320903; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 1 CCTTTCCTTAACC 12

RESULT 280
ABH77123
ID ABH77123 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH77123;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 277116 for detecting SNP TSC0004389.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
```

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RESULT 279
ABI02131/c
ID ABI02131 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02131;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302104 for detecting SNP TSC0019796.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302104; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 12 CCCATCCTAAAC 1

RESULT 280
ABH77123
ID ABH77123 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH77123;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 277116 for detecting SNP TSC0004389.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
```

KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 277116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACCTCATATCCC 12

RESULT 281
ABI27869/c
ID ABI27869 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI27869;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 327842 for detecting SNP TSC0033930.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
Homo sapiens.
WO200177384-A2.
18-OCT-2001.
06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
(EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 277116; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACCTCATATCCC 12

RESULT 281
ABI27869/c
ID ABI27869 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI27869;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 327842 for detecting SNP TSC0033930.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 327842; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 12 CCTTCCTACCCA 1

RESULT 282
ABH78360/c
ID ABH78360 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH78360;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 278353 for detecting SNP TSC0005916.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
CC Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
CC designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
CC methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 278353; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TCCCCCTACCT 1

RESULT 283

ABI13092/c
ID ABI13092 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI13092;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313065 for detecting SNP TSC0025454.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313065; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 12 ACCACCTCGCCC 1

RESULT 284

ABI14786
ID ABI14786 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI14786;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314759 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314759; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACGTCATCGCAC 12

RESULT 285

ABI15994
ID ABI15994 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

```
AC ABI15994;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315967 for detecting SNP TSC0027203.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315967; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CCACCTCATCAC 12

RESULT 286
ABI17560/c
ID ABI17560 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI17560;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 317533 for detecting SNP TSC0028084.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
.
```

```
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 317533; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCC 19
Db 12 ATCTCCCATCC 1

RESULT 287
ABI23214
ID ABI23214 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI23214;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 323187 for detecting SNP TSC0031247.
DE
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
```

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 323187; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CCCGATCGCCCC 12

RESULT 288
ABH76255/c
ID ABH76255 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC ABH76255;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 276248 for detecting SNP TSC0004128.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 276248; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCCCTC 18
Db 12 CCTCGCCCCCTC 1

RESULT 289
ABI50228/c
ID ABI50228 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI50228;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350201 for detecting SNP TSC0046561.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 350201; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCTAAGCA 25

```
Db          ||| ||||| ||
            12 CCTCCCTAATCA 1

RESULT 290
ABI50786
ID  ABI50786 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI50786;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350759 for detecting SNP TSC0046864.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 350759; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
    ||||| |||
Db  1 CACCTCAACCCC 12

RESULT 291
ABI72667/c
ID  ABI72667 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI72667;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372640 for detecting SNP TSC0059513.
```

```
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 372640; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
    ||||| |||
Db  12 CCTTCCTATTCA 1

RESULT 292
ABI62773/c
ID  ABI62773 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI62773;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362746 for detecting SNP TSC0053413.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
```


PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362746; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 12 CACTTCCTAATC 1

RESULT 293
ABI64291
ID ABI64291 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI64291;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 364264 for detecting SNP TSC0005484.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 364264; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 1 CACATCACCGCC 12

RESULT 294
ABH99872/c
ID ABH99872 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH99872;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 299865 for detecting SNP TSC0018786.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 299865; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

```
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      10 CGCCCCCTTCCTA 21
      Db      12 CTCCCCCTTCCCA 1
      | | | | | | | | | |
      | | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 295
ABI49404
ID      ABI49404 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI49404;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349377 for detecting SNP TSC0046101.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349377; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
      Db      1 ACCTCATTCCCC 12
      | | | | | | | | | |
      | | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 296
```

```
ABI57677
ID      ABI57677 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI57677;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357650 for detecting SNP TSC0007066.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357650; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      7 CATCGCCCCCTTC 18
      Db      1 CATCTCCCCCTCC 12
      | | | | | | | | | |
      | | | | | | | | | |

RESULT 297
ABI73960
ID      ABI73960 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI73960;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 373933 for detecting SNP TSC0060397.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
```

OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 373933; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 1 CACCTCCTCTCC 12

RESULT 298
ABI60387/c
ID ABI60387 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI60387;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 360360 for detecting SNP TSC0052046.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 360360; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12
Db 12 CCACCTCCTCTC 1

RESULT 299
ABI81993
ID ABI81993 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI81993;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 381966 for detecting SNP TSC0064656.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 381966; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CCTCACCGCCCC 12

RESULT 300
ABI23212
ID ABI23212 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI23212;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 323185 for detecting SNP TSC0031247.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 323185; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CCCAATCGCCCC 12

RESULT 301
ABI28642
ID ABI28642 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI28642;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328615 for detecting SNP TSC0034416.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328615; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CCCCTCGCCCC 12

RESULT 302
ABI29728
ID ABI29728 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI29728;
XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 329701 for detecting SNP TSC0035095.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 329701; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
PS Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
CC Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
CC Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db ||||| |||||
1 CCCTACCTAAAC 12
RESULT 303
ABH80334
ID ABH80334 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH80334;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 280327 for detecting SNP TSC0008491.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 280327; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Db Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
10 CGCCCTTCCTA 21
1 CCCCCCTACCTA 12
RESULT 304
ABH78159/c
ID ABH78159 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH78159;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 278152 for detecting SNP TSC0005715.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 278152; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 GCCCCTCCCTTA 1

RESULT 305
ABI03578/c
ID ABI03578 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI03578;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 303551 for detecting SNP TSC0020529.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 303551; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 12 ACCTTATCACCC 1

RESULT 306
ABI06940
ID ABI06940 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI06940;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 306913 for detecting SNP TSC0022244.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 306913; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CCTAATCCCCC 12

RESULT 307
ABI34728
ID ABI34728 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI34728;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 334701 for detecting SNP TSC0038351.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 334701; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 CATCGCCCTTC 18
Db 1 CATCTCCCTTC 12
RESULT 308
ABI15396
ID ABI15396 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI15396;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315369 for detecting SNP TSC0026872.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315369; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTTCTTAACCA 12
RESULT 309
ABI59490/c
ID ABI59490 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI59490;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 359463 for detecting SNP TSC0051615.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 359463; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TCTCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 310
ABI78423
ID ABI78423 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI78423;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378396 for detecting SNP TSC00008704.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378396; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 8 ATCGCCCCCTTC 19
Db 1 ATCTCCCCATCC 12

RESULT 311
ABH68683/c
ID ABH68683 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH68683;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 268660 for detecting SNP TSC00001285.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 268660; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCAT 26
Db 12 CTTCTTAACCT 1

RESULT 312
ABH98731
ID ABI19321 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI19321;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 319294 for detecting SNP TSC0029155.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 319294 for detecting SNP TSC0029155.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 319294; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 TCGCCCCCTTAAC 12

RESULT 313
ABH98731
ID ABH98731 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX
AC ABH98731;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 298724 for detecting SNP TSC0018250.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 298724; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 1 CCCACCTTCCTA 12

RESULT 314
ABH98731
ID ABI26548 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI26548;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326521 for detecting SNP TSC0033109.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326521; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 12 CCATCCTAACCA 1

RESULT 315
ABI14783
ID ABI14783 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14783;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314756 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314756; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACATCATCGCGC 12

RESULT 316
ABI70771
ID ABI70771 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI70771;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370744 for detecting SNP TSC0058361.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370744; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 TCCCTCTTCCT 12

RESULT 317
ABH95719
ID ABH95719 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH95719;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 295712 for detecting SNP TSC0016696.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 295712; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 1 CCCCTCCTAAAC 12

RESULT 318
ABI14780
ID ABI14780 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14780;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314753 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314753; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACATCATCGCAC 12

RESULT 319
ABH86590
ID ABH86590 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH86590;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 286583 for detecting SNP TSC0012738.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 286583; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACCTCATAAACCC 12

RESULT 320
ABI49134/C
ID ABI49134 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI49134;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349107 for detecting SNP TSC0045920.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 12 CACTTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 321
ABI50312/C
ID ABI50312 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI50312;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350285 for detecting SNP TSC0046584.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 350285; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 12 ACCTCATACCCC 1

RESULT 322
ABH69251
ID ABH69251 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH69251;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 269228 for detecting SNP TSC0001671.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 269228; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCCCT 16
Db 1 CTCATCTACCCT 12

RESULT 323
ABI39610/c
ID ABI39610 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI39610;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 339583 for detecting SNP TSC0041083.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 339583; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCCCTTC 19
Db 12 ATCACCCCTACC 1

```
RESULT 324
ABI56350/c
ID  ABI56350 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI56350;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 356323 for detecting SNP TSC0050058.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 356323; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      3  ACCTCATCGCCC 14
      ||||| |||||
Db      12  ACCTCTTCGCTC 1

RESULT 325
ABI74679/c
ID  ABI74679 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABI74679;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 374652 for detecting SNP TSC0060825.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
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XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX  WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI  Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT  Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT  designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT  methylation status.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374652; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC  This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC  acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC  and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC  oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC  range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC  central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC  oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC  -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC  represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC  data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC  was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC  ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      3  ACCTCATCGCCC 14
      ||||| |||||
Db      12  ACCTCATCCCAC 1

RESULT 326
ABH81818
ID  ABH81818 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  ABH81818;
XX
DT  22-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 281811 for detecting SNP TSC0010079.
XX
KW  SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW  peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW  central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD  18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF  06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR  07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA  (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
```

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 281811; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTTCCCAACCA 12

RESULT 327
ABI14789
ID ABI14789 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14789;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314762 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314762; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 ACGTCATCGCGC 12

RESULT 328
ABH90346/c
ID ABH90346 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH90346;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 290339 for detecting SNP TSC0014311.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 290339; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 12 CCCTTCCAAAC 1

RESULT 329
ABI68237/c
ID ABI68237 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI68237;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 368210 for detecting SNP TSC0056866.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 368210; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 12 CTTCATAAACAT 1

RESULT 330
ABH71021/c
ID ABH71021 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH71021;

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 270998 for detecting SNP TSC0002355.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 270998; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TCGCACCTACCT 1

RESULT 331
ABI35642
ID ABI35642 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI35642;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 335615 for detecting SNP TSC0038921.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
|| ||||| ||
Db 1 CCATCCTAATCA 12

RESULT 334
ABI04375
ID ABI04375 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI04375;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 304348 for detecting SNP TSC0020881.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 304348; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCCTA 21
| ||||| |||

Db 1 CTCCCCTTACTA 12

RESULT 335
ABI37309/c
ID ABI37309 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI37309;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 337282 for detecting SNP TSC0039782.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 337282; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF99989, ABH0010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7 CATCGCCCTTC 18
||| |||||
Db 12 CATACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 336
ABI15137/c
ID ABI15137 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI15137;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315110 for detecting SNP TSC0026719.
XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315110; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTTC 18
Db 12 CATAACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 337
ABH92120
ID ABH92120 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92120;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292113 for detecting SNP TSC0015089.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
Homo sapiens.
WO200177384-A2.
18-OCT-2001.
06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315110; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCTTC 18
Db 12 CATAACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 337
ABH92120
ID ABH92120 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92120;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292113 for detecting SNP TSC0015089.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292113; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 CTTCCTAAAAAT 12

RESULT 338
ABI48099/c
ID ABI48099 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI48099;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348072 for detecting SNP TSC0010192.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 348072; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CTCCTCTTCCTA 1

RESULT 339
ABI54605
ID ABI54605 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI54605;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 354578 for detecting SNP TSC0049156.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 354578; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTACCTAAACA 12

RESULT 340
ABI22819/c
ID ABI22819 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI22819;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322792 for detecting SNP TSC0031068.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322792; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TCACCCCTTCTT 1

RESULT 341
ABI58281

ID AC XX ABI58281 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC XX ABI58281;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358254 for detecting SNP TSC0007531.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PN 18-OCT-2001.
PD XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358254; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTTCCTAACA 12

RESULT 342
ADD53808/c
ID ADD53808 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ADD53808;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Primer #10 for orthopoxvirus identification.
XX KW primer; ss; species-specific identification; orthopoxvirus; biochip;
KW micromatrix; crmb; variola; monkeypox; cowpox; vaccinia; rabbitpox.
XX OS Orthopoxvirus.
XX PA

PN WO2003046221-A1.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-RU000507.
XX PR 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-RU000507.
XX PA (ASMO=) AS RUSSIA MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INST.
PA (VEKT=) VEKTOR VIROLOGY & BIOTECH RES CENTRE.
XX PI Mirzabekov AD, Candakhchiev LS, Mikhailovich VM, Lapa SA;
PI Mikheev MV, Schelkunov SN;
XX WPI; 2003-468975/44.
DR XX
XX Species-specific identification of orthopoxviruses comprises hybridizing
PT crmb gene fragments on a biochip bearing typing oligonucleotides.
PT
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 18pp; Russian.
XX CC The invention relates to novel species-specific identification of
CC orthopoxviruses by preparing a biochip with immobilized oligonucleotides
CC on a gel micromatrix on a glass support, amplifying a crmb gene fragment
CC by two-stage asymmetric PCR using a fluorescence-labelled primer,
CC hybridizing the resulting single-stranded DNA on the biochip by
CC incubation in a sealed chamber, and detecting fluorescence and comparing
CC the hybridization pattern with standards. The method is used for species-
CC specific identification of orthopoxviruses, including variola, monkeypox,
CC cowpox, vaccinia and rabbitpox viruses. This primer is general for
CC orthopoxvirus strains.
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTCC 19
Db 12 ATCGCGTCTCC 1

RESULT 343
ADF78753/c
ID ADF78753 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ADF78753;
XX DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chromosomal abnormality detection-related PCR primer 334.
XX KW chromosomal abnormality; maternal locus; genetic disorder; foetus;
KW mutation; translocation; transversion; monosomy; trisomy 21;
KW chromosome 21; Down's Syndrome; aneuploidies; chromosome deletion;
KW chromosome addition; chromosome amplification; chromosome translocation;
KW chromosome rearrangement; single nucleotide polymorphism detection;
KW SNP detection; pregnant female; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003074723-A2.
XX PD 12-SEP-2003.
XX PF 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006198.
XX PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360232P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-00093618.
PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378354P.
XX (DHAL/) DHALLAN R.
PA

XX Dhallan R;
PI WPI; 2003-845073/78.
XX
DR
XX
XX
PT Detection of chromosomal abnormalities e.g. Down's Syndrome, non-
PT invasively in a fetus, comprises forming a ratio of amounts of alleles at
PT a locus of interest and a different heterozygous locus.
XX
XX
PS Example 13; Page 266; 164pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method of detecting chromosomal
CC abnormalities by determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of
CC interest from template DNA, determining which alleles are present and
CC comparing to amounts of alleles at a different, selected heterozygous
CC locus (for example on another chromosome or a maternal locus); relative
CC amounts are expressed as a ratio indicating presence or absence of the
CC abnormality. The method is useful for the detection of genetic disorders,
CC especially in a foetus, including chromosomal abnormalities and
CC mutations, for example translocations, transversions, monosomies,
CC trisomies (for example trisomy 21 in which an additional copy of
CC chromosome 21 results in Down's Syndrome) and other aneuploidies,
CC deletions, additions, amplifications, translocations and rearrangements.
CC It can be used to detect any alterations in a gene sequence, especially
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and may be used to detect
CC numerous abnormalities simultaneously, for example if several SNPs are
CC associated with a particular disease. The method provides a rapid, non-
CC invasive method for determining the sequence of DNA from a foetus using a
CC sample from a pregnant female, for example to detect genetic disorders as
CC above or to determine if a foetus is a carrier of a disease or
CC predisposed to a disease.
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 12 TTGCCCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 344
ADR32704
ID ADR32704 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ADR32704;
XX
DT 04-NOV-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nicking agent target DNA #245.
XX
KW ss; nicking agent; assay panel; diagnosis; expression pattern;
KW DNA fingerprinting; nosocomial infection; microbiological assay;
KW bacterial contamination; genome mapping; bioremediation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004067765-A2.
XX
PD 12-AUG-2004.
XX
PF 29-JAN-2004; 2004WO-US002720.
XX
PR 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443811P.
XX
PA (KECK-) KECK GRADUATE INST.
XX
PI Van Ness J, Galas DJ, Van Ness LK;
XX WPI; 2004-581010/56.
DR
XX

PT Identifying nucleic acid sample source, useful for identifying bacterial
PT strains involved in nosocomial infections, comprises treating the nucleic
PT acid sample with components comprising a nicking agent under nicking
PT conditions.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 75; 238pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating a nucleic acid sample with
CC components under nicking conditions, where the components comprise a
CC nicking agent, and the conditions cause the nicking agent to nick the
CC nucleic acid sample to thus produce a family of initiating
CC oligonucleotide fragments, and subjecting one or more members of the
CC family of initiating oligonucleotide fragments to a characterization
CC process to thus provide results. The method is useful for creating an
CC assay panel of diagnostic oligonucleotides that can identify any organism
CC or individual. The method is useful for characterizing other DNA
CC molecules e.g., cDNA, and for characterizing cDNA expression patterns.
CC The method, kit or composition is useful for identifying the source
CC organism of a nucleic acid sample e.g., bacterium, fungus, virus, plant,
CC non-human animal or human. The method is particularly useful for rapidly
CC fingerprinting DNA to identifying prokaryotic and eukaryotic species,
CC subspecies, and especially strains or individuals of the subspecies. It
CC is especially useful for identifying different bacterial strains involved
CC in e.g., nosocomial infections. Furthermore, the method is useful for
CC diagnosing bacterial disease in plants and humans, monitoring for
CC bacterial content and/or contamination in the environment, monitoring
CC food for bacterial contamination, monitoring quality assurance/processes for
CC bacterial contamination, monitoring microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC laboratory tests involving microbiological assays, tracing bacterial
CC contamination and/or outbreaks of bacterial infections, genome mapping,
CC monitoring bioremediation sites, and for monitoring agricultural sites
CC for test crops, bacteria and recombinant molecules. This sequence
CC corresponds to nucleic acid used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CCACCTCCGCGC 12

RESULT 345
ADR98329/c
ID ADR98329 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ADR98329;
XX
DT 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SNP TSC08701940 multiplex PCR primer #1.
XX
KW ss; chromosomal abnormality; detection; foetus; translocation;
KW transversion; monosomy; trisomy; aneuploidy; deletion; addition;
KW amplification; prenatal diagnosis; PCR; primer; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; human; multiplex; TSC08701940.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004079011-A1.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2004.
XX
PF 29-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US027308.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006198.
XX
PA (RAVG-) RAVGEN INC.
XX
PI Dhallan R;

XX WPI; 2004-677127/66.

XX Detecting a chromosomal abnormality, e.g. translocations, transversions, monosomies, trisomies, aneuploidies, deletions, or arrangements, comprises determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of interest in the sample from template DNA.

XX Example 13; Page 249; 429pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for detecting a chromosomal abnormality in a sample which comprises determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of interest in a sample from template DNA where determining the sequence of the alleles comprises amplifying the locus of interest, hybridising the amplified loci to GeneCHIP array, washing GeneCHIP array, staining the GeneCHIP array with detectable reagents, and scanning GeneCHIP array. The amplification method is self-sustained sequence reaction, ligase chain reaction, rapid amplification of cDNA ends, PCR and ligase chain reaction, Q-beta phage amplification, strand displacement amplification, or splice overlap extension PCR, preferably PCR. The determination of the sequence of the alleles comprises amplifying the locus of interest, fragmenting the amplicon, hybridising fragmented amplicons to CodeLink Arrays, extension reaction to incorporate a nucleotide and detecting incorporated nucleotides. The amplicon fragmentation is by exonuclease digestion. Detecting a chromosomal abnormality in a sample comprises determining the sequence of alleles of a locus of interest from template DNA, where determining the sequence of the alleles comprises using BeadArray Technology. The determination of the sequence of the alleles may also be done by amplifying the locus of interest, dephosphorylation of the unused reagents, in vitro transcription reaction of the products, RNase A cleavage of the products, mixing the products with CleanResin, transferring products to SpectroCHIP, and analysing the SpectroCHIP. The dephosphorylation reaction is with shrimp alkaline phosphatase. Alternatively, the determination of the sequence of the alleles comprises amplifying the locus of interest, dephosphorylation of the unused reagents, hybridising a primer to the locus of interest, incorporating a nucleotide, mixing the products with CleanResin, transferring products to SpectroCHIP, and analysing the SpectroCHIP. The hybridisation of primer is adjacent to the locus of interest. The determination of the sequence of the alleles may also comprise amplifying the locus of interest, treating the products with exonuclease, single stranded DNA is annealed to an oligonucleotide, incorporating a nucleotide using the annealed template and primer, and detecting the incorporated nucleotide. The method is useful for detecting a chromosomal abnormality in a sample. Specifically, the method is useful for detecting chromosomal abnormalities in a fetus including translocations, transversions, monosomies, trisomies, and other aneuploidies, deletions, additions, amplifications, and arrangements. The method of the invention can also be used for prenatal diagnosis. This sequence represents a multiplex PCR primer used to amplify the human SNP TSC08701940.

XX Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

XX Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20

Db 12 TTGCCCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 346

ID ADS09006/c

XX ADS09006 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX ADS09006;

XX 02-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX Human DNA PCR primer #353.

KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; nucleic acid detection; cell lysis;

KW chromosomal abnormality; cancer; carcinoma; bladder; breast; bronchus;

KW colon; kidney; liver; lung; oesophagus; gall bladder; ovary; pancreas;

KW stomach; cervix; thyroid; prostate; skin; small cell lung cancer;

KW squamous cell carcinoma; leukaemia; lymphoma; myelodysplastic syndrome;

KW fibrosarcoma; rhabdomyosarcoma; astrocytoma; neuroblastoma; glioma;

KW schwannoma; melanoma; seminoma; teratocarcinoma; osteosarcoma.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004078994-A2.

XX 16-SEP-2004.

XX 01-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US006337.

XX 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006198.

XX (RAVG-) RAVGEN INC.

XX Dhallan R;

XX WPI; 2004-662434/64.

XX Detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid, containing mutation, involves isolating nucleic acid from sample containing cell lysis inhibitor, and detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid.

XX Example 13; Page 258; 440pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for detecting a nucleic acid, involving isolating a nucleic acid from a sample, where an agent that impedes cell lysis was added to the sample, and detecting the presence or absence of the nucleic acid. The invention also relates to a method for detecting chromosomal abnormalities in a DNA sample and determining the sequence of fetal DNA from a sample of a pregnant female. The nucleic acid contains at least one mutation chosen from a single point mutation, multiple point mutations, an insertion, a frameshift, a truncation, a deletion, a duplication and a transversion. The method is useful for detecting nucleic acid in a sample obtained from a source chosen from bacteria, viruses, fungi, mycobacteria, protozoa, molds, yeasts, plants, humans, non-humans, multi-cellular parasites, animals and archaeobacteria. The method is useful for detecting, diagnosing or monitoring a disease such as cancer chosen from carcinoma of the bladder, breast, bronchus, colon, kidney, liver, lung, oesophagus, gall bladder, ovary, pancreas, stomach, cervix, thyroid, prostate and skin, small cell lung cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, haematopoietic tumours of lymphoid lineage, leukaemia, acute lymphocytic leukaemia, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, T-cell-lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, hairy cell lymphoma, Burkett's lymphoma, haematopoietic tumours of myeloid lineage, acute and chronic myelogenous leukaemias, myelodysplastic syndrome and promyelocytic leukaemia, tumours of mesenchymal origin, fibrosarcoma and rhabdomyosarcoma, tumours of the central and peripheral nervous system, astrocytoma, neuroblastoma, glioma and schwannomas, melanoma, seminoma, teratocarcinoma and osteosarcoma. The method is also useful for monitoring response to treatment chosen from surgery, radiation, lifestyle change, dietary protocol and supplementation and administration of a drug. The drug is chosen from chemotherapeutic agents, anti-bacterial agents, anti-viral agents, anti-fungal agents, targeted-cancer drugs, cytotoxic agents, cytostatic agents and anti-proliferative agents. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the scope of the invention.

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCCT 20

Db 12 TTGCCCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 347
ADU73727
ID ADU73727 standard; cDNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ADU73727;
XX
DT 10-FEB-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Connective tissue growth factor target for anti-scarring ribozyme.
XX
KW Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; scarring; Dermatological;
KW Hepatotropic; Nephrotropic; Neuroprotective; Vulnerary; Antiinflammatory;
KW Nephrotropic; Cerebroprotective; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004099372-A2.
XX
PD 18-NOV-2004.
XX
PF 30-APR-2004; 2004WO-US013357.
XX
PR 01-MAY-2003; 2003US-0467119P.
XX
PA (UYFL) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX
PI Schultz GS, Lewin AS, Blalock TD;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-805116/79.
XX
PT New ribozyme specifically cleaving a target RNA sequence encoded by a
PT connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) gene, useful for reducing or
PT preventing scarring conditions such as scleroderma and keloids.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 34; 58pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a human connective tissue growth factor
CC (CTGF) cDNA fragment (nucleotides 589-600) that corresponds to a mRNA
CC target of anti-scarring ribozymes of the invention. Ctgf is a factor
CC known to be involved in scar formation. The invention relates to
CC ribozymes that specifically target and destroy mRNA sequences encoded by
CC specific CTGF DNA sequences ADU73694-ADU73739 such as the present
CC sequence. The ribozymes can be in hammerhead configuration ADU73740-
CC ADU73741. Methods and compositions for treating scarring conditions
CC associated with increased expression of CTGF are provided, as well as
CC cells containing anti-CTGF ribozymes and vectored anti-CTGF ribozymes
CC suitable for delivery to cellular targets capable of CTGF expression. In
CC a claimed method for reducing CTGF mRNA or protein expression in a cell,
CC a tissue comprising a cell expressing a CTGF target RNA sequence is
CC contacted with a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes at least
CC one ribozyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA sequence encoded by a
CC CTGF gene. The cell may be a fibroblast, and the tissue may be from a
CC subject having, or at risk of developing, a condition causing a scar. The
CC condition is a fibrotic disorder selected from scleroderma, keloids,
CC liver cirrhosis, kidney fibrosis, peritoneal adhesions, tendon adhesions,
CC breast implant capsule adhesions, burn scars, spinal cord injuries, bile
CC duct atresia, subepithelial fibrosis, fibrous dysplasia, and tympanic
CC membrane fibrosis. The condition may also be wound healing following
CC surgery, especially corneal surgery or glaucoma filtering surgery, and
CC the tissue to be treated may be an ocular tissue selected from the
CC cornea, conjunctiva, sclera and trabecular meshwork. Also claimed is a
CC polyzyme that specifically cleaves a target RNA encoded by a CTGF gene
CC and comprises conjoined ribozymes separated by a GC-rich stem-loop
CC structure.
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 33.8%; Score 8.8; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAAG 23
|||||||

Db 1 CCCCTTCCCGAG 12

RESULT 348
AAQ95491
ID AAQ95491 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAQ95491;
XX
DT 25-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine tis11 sequence resembling the CNTF-RE core.
XX
KW Murine tis11; CNTF responsive genes; alpha-helical cytokines;
KW ciliary neurotrophic factor; response element; CNTF-RE;
KW neurodegenerative disorders; promoter; Alzheimer's disease; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO9515177-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-1995.
XX
PF 02-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013836.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1993; 93US-00161672.
XX
PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX
PI Greenberg ME, Bonni A, Frank DA;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-215155/28.
XX
PT Improving efficacy of alpha-helical cytokine(s) - esp. useful for
PT prevention and/or reduction of the severity of neurological conditions.
XX
PS Claim 48; Page 22; 32pp; English.
XX
CC AAQ95491 is a murine tis11 sequence which resembles the ciliary neuro-
CC trophic factor response element (CNTF-RE) core (tis11 is a promoter of
CC CNTF responsive genes). AAQ95491 is used in a claimed compsn. for
CC improving the efficacy of alpha-helical cytokines, useful for the
CC treatment of neurodegenerative disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
|||||||
Db 1 TTCCTAAGAA 10

RESULT 349
AAQ96595/c
ID AAQ96595 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAQ96595;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 20-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 NL4-3 nef gene nucleotide deletion 190.
XX
KW HIV-1; AIDS; attenuation; vaccine; nef gene; avirulence; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO9521912-A1.
XX
PD 17-AUG-1995.

XX 14-FEB-1995; 95WO-AU0000063.
XX
PR 14-FEB-1994; 94AU-00003864.
PR 21-FEB-1994; 94AU-00004002.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94AU-00000284.
XX
PA (MACF-) MACFARLANE BURNET CENT MEDICAL.
PA (AURE-) AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOC.
XX
PI Deacon NJ, Learmont JC, Mcphee DA, Crowe S, Cooper D;
XX WPI; 1995-293115/38.
DR
XX
PT New non-pathogenic HIV-1 strain carrying a deletion in its nef gene or
PT LTR region - can be used in a vaccine to inhibit/reduce productive
PT infection in an individual by a pathogenic strain.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 190; 30lpp; English.
XX
CC Attenuation of pathogenic HIV-1 strain NL4-3 involves deletion of 1 or
CC more decanucleotides (AAQ96406-Q97018) from the nef gene and/or 1 or more
CC decanucleotides (AAQ97019-Q97166) from the LTR region; the sequence of
CC AAQ96406 corresponds to nucleotides 1-10 of the nef gene (AAQ96141). The
CC resulting avirulent HIV strains are still capable of inducing an immune
CC response in humans, and enable the generation of therapeutic, diagnostic
CC and targeting agents against HIV-1 infection. (Updated on 16-OCT-2003 to
CC standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCTTC 1

RESULT 350
AAQ96487/c
ID AAQ96487 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAQ96487;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 20-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 NL4-3 nef gene nucleotide deletion 82.
XX
KW HIV-1; AIDS; attenuation; vaccine; nef gene; avirulence; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO9521912-A1.
XX
PD 17-AUG-1995.
XX
PF 14-FEB-1995; 95WO-AU0000063.
XX
PR 14-FEB-1994; 94AU-00003864.
PR 21-FEB-1994; 94AU-00004002.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94AU-00000284.
XX
PA (MACF-) MACFARLANE BURNET CENT MEDICAL.
PA (AURE-) AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOC.
XX
PI Deacon NJ, Learmont JC, Mcphee DA, Crowe S, Cooper D;
XX WPI; 1995-293115/38.
DR
XX
PT New non-pathogenic HIV-1 strain carrying a deletion in its nef gene or

PT LTR region - can be used in a vaccine to inhibit/reduce productive
PT infection in an individual by a pathogenic strain.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 189; 30lpp; English.
XX
CC Attenuation of pathogenic HIV-1 strain NL4-3 involves deletion of 1 or
CC more decanucleotides (AAQ96406-Q97018) from the nef gene and/or 1 or more
CC decanucleotides (AAQ97019-Q97166) from the LTR region; the sequence of
CC AAQ96406 corresponds to nucleotides 1-10 of the nef gene (AAQ96141). The
CC resulting avirulent HIV strains are still capable of inducing an immune
CC response in humans, and enable the generation of therapeutic, diagnostic
CC and targeting agents against HIV-1 infection. (Updated on 16-OCT-2003 to
CC standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCCCATC 1

RESULT 351
AAT05375
ID AAT05375 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAT05375;
XX
DT 04-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Setoria nodorum RAPD primer OPE-12.
XX
KW Plant pathogen; fungus; Septoria nodorum; Septoria tritici; Fusarium;
KW Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides; Mycosphaerella fijiensis; PCR;
KW Mycosphaerella musicola; amplification; primer; ribosomal RNA gene;
KW internal transcribed region; strain; capture; colourimetric assay;
KW isolate; development; population; random amplified polymorphic DNA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9529260-A2.
XX
PD 02-NOV-1995.
XX
PF 19-APR-1995; 95WO-US004712.
XX
PR 25-APR-1994; 94US-00233608.
XX
PA (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
PI Ligon JM, Beck JJ;
XX WPI; 1995-383005/49.
DR
XX
PT DNA encoding intervening transcribed sequence - used for detection of
PT plant fungal pathogens.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 16; 65pp; English.
XX
CC A novel method for the detection of plant pathogenic strains of fungi
CC e.g. Septoria nodorum, S.tritici, Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides,
CC Mycosphaerella fijiensis, M.musicola or Fusarium spp, involves the PCR
CC amplification of sequences found in the internal transcribed region (ITS)
CC of the 18S, 5.8S and 28S ribosomal RNA genes by the primers AAQ94359-93
CC and AAT05357-72. These primers are derived from the ITS sequences of
CC these fungi (AAT05394-T05404 and AAQ94398) and are strain specific. The
CC amplification products of the reactions using these primers can be used
CC with the capture primers AAT05378-93 in colourimetric assays. The primers
CC and ITS DNAs can be used for the detection of specific fungal pathogen
CC isolates and in monitoring disease development in plant populations. The

CC primers AAT05373-7 were obtained from purchased random amplified
CC polymorphic DNA (RAPD) primer libraries and used to PCR amplify ITS
CC sequences in conjunction with the primers AAQ94390-3. This primer
CC amplified a 2.2 kb region from S.nodorum
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10
RESULT 352
AAT35730
ID AAT35730 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAT35730;
XX
DT 08-OCT-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer E12 for V.dahliae RAPD reaction.
XX
KW RAPD; random amplified polymorphic DNA; diagnostic assay; quantitative;
KW PCR; primer; qualitative; soil sample; agricultural field; potatoe;
KW V.albo-atrum; soil fumigation; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5527671-A.
XX
PD 18-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 07-NOV-1994; 94US-00335565.
XX
PR 07-NOV-1994; 94US-00335565.
XX
PA (WISC) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.
XX
PI German TL, Li K, Rouse DI;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-299849/30.
XX
PT Assay for Verticillium dahliae - by amplification of specific DNA
PT sequence.
XX
PS Example; Col 9; 16pp; English.
XX
CC AAT35710-T35738 represent amplification primers used in a random
CC amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) reaction on V.dahliae DNA. These
CC sequences were used to isolate the sequence represented by AAT35706 for
CC use in the diagnostic assays of the invention. The qualitative assays of
CC the invention comprise analysing a sample for the presence of the
CC V.dahliae sequence. Detection of the V.dahliae sequence in the sample
CC shows that the sample is infected by V.dahliae. A quantitative assay of
CC the invention, comprises taking a sample and isolating nucleic acids from
CC it. A sequence that acts as an internal standard (see AAT35707) is added
CC to the isolated nucleic acids. The internal standard competes with the
CC V.dahliae sequence for the PCR primers used in the reaction (such as the
CC sequences represented by AAT35708 and AAT35709). The amplified portion of
CC the internal standard is a different size to the amplified portion of the
CC V.dahliae sequence. The amounts of amplified DNA of each sequence is then
CC compared to indicate the number of V.dahliae present in the sample. The
CC sample used in these assays is normally a soil sample from an
CC agricultural field that is going to be used for growing potatoes. These
CC assays are faster and more accurate than methods based on culturing soil
CC samples in selective media. The assays can also distinguish between
CC V.dahliae and V.albo-atrum. By using these assays, unnecessary soil
CC fumigation can be avoided
XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10
RESULT 353
AAV62569
ID AAV62569 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAV62569;
XX
DT 17-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Septoria nodorum species specific RAPD primer OPE-12.
XX
KW Internal transcribed spacer; ITS; ribosomal RNA; Fusarium avenaceum;
KW Fusarium culmorum; Fusarium graminearum; Fusarium moniliforme; plant;
KW Septoria avenae; Microdochium nivale; Fusarium poae; fungal pathogen;
KW random amplified polymorphic DNA; PCR; nucleic acid detection; RAPD;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Phaeosphaeria nodorum.
XX
PN US5814453-A.
XX
PD 29-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 02-JUL-1997; 97US-00887480.
XX
PR 19-APR-1995; 95WO-US004712.
PR 15-OCT-1996; 96US-00722187.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS FINANCE CORP.
XX
PI Beck JJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-541745/46.
XX
PT DNA isolated from fungal RNA, and its internal transcribed spacer
PT sequence - used for detecting fungal pathogens in plant tissue.
XX
PS Example 7; Col 19; 56pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV62567 to AAV62571 represent random amplified polymorphic DNA
CC (RAPD) primers used in the course of the invention for detection of
CC Septoria species. The invention provides a DNA molecule isolated from the
CC ribosomal RNA gene region of a fungal pathogen, where the DNA molecule
CC consists of an internal transcribed spacer (ITS) sequence selected from
CC ITS1 and ITS2 of Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium graminearum, Fusarium
CC moniliforme, Septoria avenae or Microdochium nivale. A method for
CC detecting F. graminearum, F. culmorum, F. moniliforme, F. poae, F.
CC avenaceum and M. nivale isolates is also provided which comprises
CC isolating DNA from a plant leaf infected with at least one of the above
CC pathogens and amplifying parts of the ITS sequence of the pathogen(s) by
CC PCR using specific primers from within these sequences. The pathogen(s)
CC are detected by visualising the amplified part of the ITS sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 354
AAZ08344
ID AAZ08344 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ08344;
XX
DT 13-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Nilaparvata lugens Stal. rice PCR primer sequence #10.
XX
KW Nilaparvata lugens Stal; rice; detection; resistance; PCR marker; bph-2;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Nilaparvata lugens.
XX
PN JP11206376-A.
XX
PD 03-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 22-JAN-1998; 98JP-00010845.
XX
PR 22-JAN-1998; 98JP-00010845.
XX
PA (AICH-) AICHI KEN PREFECTURE.
XX
DR WPI; 1999-486354/41.
XX
PT Detection of resistance to Nilaparvata lugens Stal. rice - using
PT amplification techniques.
XX
PS Example; Page 11; 15pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method has been developed for the detection of resistance to
CC Nilaparvata lugens Stal. rice. The method comprises: (1) amplification of
CC a DNA fragment by PCR using a PCR marker and detection of the resistance,
CC in which a DNA fragment being specifically amplified in a species having
CC a gene (bph-2) resistant to Nilaparvata lugens Stal. using a genome DNA
CC of rice as a template and 1.3 Kbp in total with a base sequence shown by
CC sequence 1 (AAZ08335), comprising 300 bases at 5'-terminal and sequence 2
CC (AAZ08336) comprising 290 bases at 3'-terminal, respectively; and (2) a
CC PCR marker comprising a sense primer of base numbers shown in sequence 3
CC (AAZ08337) and an antisense primer of base numbers shown in sequence 5
CC (AAZ08341). The present invention also describes a primer for PCR using
CC rice genome of sequences 9, 10 or 11 (AAZ08343 to AAZ08345), or a couple
CC of sense primer of sequences 3 or 7 (AAZ08341), respectively, for
CC detection of the resistance. The method is used for the simple detection
CC of resistance to Nilaparvata lugens Stal
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 355
AAX14836/c
ID AAX14836 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAX14836;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming nucleotides 1410-1419 of 23S rRNA gene.
XX
KW Triple-helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;

KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.
XX Escherichia coli.
OS
PN US5861244-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
XX
PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 21-22; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.
CC It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay
CC comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,
CC e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at
CC least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and
CC reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is
CC designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test
CC sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA
CC which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test
CC sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for
CC identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in
CC clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 10 TCCCCCCTTC 1

RESULT 356
AAZ79370
ID AAZ79370 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ79370;
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1798.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090003P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 116; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-Z79709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for

CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
| |||||
Db 1 CCCCCTTCC 10
RESULT 357
AAZ77671/c
ID AAZ77671 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ77671;
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:99.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.

XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 66; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-Z79709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCTCC 1
|||||||

RESULT 358
AAZ78767/c
ID AAZ78767 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ78767;
XX
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1195.
XX
XX SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
(GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 99; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-Z79709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX

CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 10 CTCCCCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 359
AAZ78447
ID AAZ78447 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ78447;
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:875.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-008999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-009000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-009003P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX

DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
PT cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 90; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-Z79709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10

RESULT 360
AAZ80881/c
ID AAZ80881 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ80881;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #115.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 61; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCACC 1

RESULT 361
AAZ81060
ID AAZ81060 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ81060;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #294.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX

PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 66; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 TCCAAAGCAT 10

RESULT 362
AAZ81208/c
ID AAZ81208 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ81208;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #442.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX

PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 70; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 10 TTCCTCAGCA 1
| | | | |
| | | | |
RESULT 363
AAZ85279
ID AAZ85279 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ85279;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4513.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 180; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CCCATCGCCC 10
| | | | |
| | | | |
RESULT 364
AAZ86317
ID AAZ86317 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ86317;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #5551.
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9965928-A2.
PN 23-DEC-1999.
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.
DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
PT Claim 1; Page 205; 219pp; English.
PS AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10
RESULT 365
AAZ85435/C
ID AAZ85435 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAZ85435;
AC AAZ85435;
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
DT Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4669.
XX Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
DE non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW

KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO9965928-A2.
PN 23-DEC-1999.
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;
PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.
DR Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
XX non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
PT Claim 1; Page 184; 219pp; English.
PS AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
XX that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
XX immunotherapy
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 10 ACCTCATTGC 1
RESULT 366
AAZ81383/C
ID AAZ81383 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAZ81383;
AC AAZ81383;
XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
DT Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #617.
DE
XX

KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 74; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 CCTCGTCGCC 1

RESULT 367
AAZ84149/C
ID AAZ84149 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ84149;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX

DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #3383.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 149; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 CTCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 368
AAA56488
ID AAA56488 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAA56488;
XX

DT 07-SEP-2000 (first entry)
DE Human macrophage gene Tag oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:382.
XX
KW Human; monocyte; macrophage; GM-macrophage; M-macrophage; tag;
KW granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; characterisation;
KW GM-CSF; identification; diagnosis; gene specificity; oncogenesis;
KW disease onset mechanism; genetic disease; drug development; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200024892-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005982.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98JP-00307532.
XX
PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;
XX WPI; 2000-350734/30.
DR
XX
XX Genes most frequently expressed in human monocytes and GM-macrophages and
PT M-macrophages studied and with cDNAs characterized, for study of gene
PT specificity, disease onset mechanism, drug development and diagnosis.
XX
PS Claim 31; Page 115; 138pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes 100 human genes, which are expressed most
CC frequently in human monocytes. The cDNA of each gene has a sequence fully
CC defined in the specification, and lacking the CATG sequence located
CC adjacent to polyA region. Also described are: (1) an antibody
CC specifically for the protein encoded by any of the genes; (2)
CC oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA sequences; (3) 380 human genes
CC which are expressed most frequently in human macrophages, differentiated
CC from human monocytes by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,
CC the cDNA of each gene has a fully defined sequence, given in the
CC specification, lacking the base sequence CATG located most closely to the
CC poly A region; (4) an antibody specifically for the protein encoded by
CC any of the genes of (3); and (5) oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA
CC sequences of (3). The genes and cDNAs, are used for the study of gene
CC specificity and disease onset mechanism e.g. oncogenesis, genetic
CC diseases, drug development and diagnosis. AAA56107 to AAA56586 represent
CC specifically claimed oligonucleotide tag sequences for human genes
CC expressed in monocytes and macrophages
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10

RESULT 369
AAA56547/c
ID AAA56547 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAA56547;
XX
XX
DT 07-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human macrophage gene Tag oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:441.
XX
KW Human; monocyte; macrophage; GM-macrophage; M-macrophage; tag;
KW granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; characterisation;
KW GM-CSF; identification; diagnosis; gene specificity; oncogenesis;
KW

KW disease onset mechanism; genetic disease; drug development; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200024892-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005982.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98JP-00307532.
XX
PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;
XX WPI; 2000-350734/30.
DR
XX
XX Genes most frequently expressed in human monocytes and GM-macrophages and
PT M-macrophages studied and with cDNAs characterized, for study of gene
PT specificity, disease onset mechanism, drug development and diagnosis.
XX
PS Claim 43; Page 127; 138pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes 100 human genes, which are expressed most
CC frequently in human monocytes. The cDNA of each gene has a sequence fully
CC defined in the specification, and lacking the CATG sequence located
CC adjacent to polyA region. Also described are: (1) an antibody
CC specifically for the protein encoded by any of the genes; (2)
CC oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA sequences; (3) 380 human genes
CC which are expressed most frequently in human macrophages, differentiated
CC from human monocytes by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,
CC the cDNA of each gene has a fully defined sequence, given in the
CC specification, lacking the base sequence CATG located most closely to the
CC poly A region; (4) an antibody specifically for the protein encoded by
CC any of the genes of (3); and (5) oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA
CC sequences of (3). The genes and cDNAs, are used for the study of gene
CC specificity and disease onset mechanism e.g. oncogenesis, genetic
CC diseases, drug development and diagnosis. AAA56107 to AAA56586 represent
CC specifically claimed oligonucleotide tag sequences for human genes
CC expressed in monocytes and macrophages
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTCCCT 1

RESULT 370
AAA56421
ID AAA56421 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAA56421;
XX
XX
DT 07-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human macrophage gene Tag oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:315.
XX
KW Human; monocyte; macrophage; GM-macrophage; M-macrophage; tag;
KW granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; characterisation;
KW GM-CSF; identification; diagnosis; gene specificity; oncogenesis;
KW disease onset mechanism; genetic disease; drug development; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200024892-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAY-2000.

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XX      28-OCT-1999;    99WO-JP005982.
PF
XX
XX      28-OCT-1998;    98JP-00307532.
PR
XX
XX      (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PA
XX
PI      Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-350734/30.
DR
XX
XX      Genes most frequently expressed in human monocytes and GM-macrophages and
PT      M-macrophages studied and with cDNAs characterized, for study of gene
PT      specificity, disease onset mechanism, drug development and diagnosis.
XX
PS      Claim 19; Page 102; 138pp; Japanese.
XX
CC      The present invention describes 100 human genes, which are expressed most
CC      frequently in human monocytes. The cDNA of each gene has a sequence fully
CC      defined in the specification, and lacking the CATG sequence located
CC      adjacent to polyA region. Also described are: (1) an antibody
CC      specifically for the protein encoded by any of the genes; (2)
CC      oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA sequences; (3) 380 human genes
CC      which are expressed most frequently in human macrophages, differentiated
CC      from human monocytes by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,
CC      the cDNA of each gene has a fully defined sequence, given in the
CC      specification, lacking the base sequence CATG located most closely to the
CC      poly A region; (4) an antibody specifically for the protein encoded by
CC      any of the genes of (3); and (5) oligonucleotides obtained from the cDNA
CC      sequences of (3). The genes and cDNAs, are used for the study of gene
CC      specificity and disease onset mechanism e.g. oncogenesis, genetic
CC      diseases, drug development and diagnosis. AAA56107 to AAA56586 represent
CC      specifically claimed oligonucleotide tag sequences for human genes
CC      expressed in monocytes and macrophages
XX
SQ      Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
      Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db      1 CTCACCGCCC 10

RESULT 371
AAZ79834/c
ID      AAZ79834 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC      AAZ79834;
XX
DT      10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human lung tumour downregulated gene SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:125.
XX
KW      SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; diagnosis;
KW      differential gene expression; characterisation; targetted expression;
KW      tumour; cancer; immunotherapy; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO9966303-A2.
XX
PD      23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF      17-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013820.
XX
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
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PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR      19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR      08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
      (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA      (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA      (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI      Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR      WPI; 2000-106132/09.
XX
PT      New polynucleotide useful in cancer immunotherapy.
XX
PS      Claim 1; Page 59; 97pp; English.
XX
CC      Sequences AAZ79710-Z79916 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC      expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts which are
CC      differentially expressed in a variety of normal or malignant cell types.
CC      Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs (expressed
CC      sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be preferentially or
CC      differentially expressed in that particular cell type, while other
CC      transcripts correspond to novel genes. The invention also provides a
CC      nucleotide comprising a promoter sequence derived from one of the
CC      differentially expressed genes, which may optionally be operably linked
CC      to a foreign nucleotide sequence, and gene delivery vehicles and host
CC      cells comprising the polynucleotides of the invention. A nucleotide
CC      comprising sequences AAZ79710-Z79916 may be used in diagnostic procedures
CC      to characterise a cell of a specific tissue type and to determine whether
CC      it is normal or malignant. They may be used to screen for agents that
CC      modulate expression of differentially expressed genes compound. The
CC      promoter/foreign gene construct of the invention may be used for
CC      targetted expression of the foreign gene in a particular cell type. For
CC      example, a promoter derived from a gene preferentially expressed in
CC      dendritic cells (antigen-presenting cells, or APCs), may be operably
CC      linked to a sequence encoding an immunostimulatory molecule and a
CC      sequence encoding an antigen. Such a construct could be transduced into
CC      APCs and would be useful for inducing an immune response by educating
CC      immune effector cells in vivo, or in cancer immunotherapy
XX
SQ      Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

      Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
      Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
      ||||| |||
Db      10 GCCCCTCCCT 1

RESULT 372
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AAZ79810/c
ID AAZ79810 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ79810;
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human prostate preferentially expressed gene SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:101.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; diagnosis;
KW differential gene expression; characterisation; targetted expression;
KW tumour; cancer; immunotherapy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9966303-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013820.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
(GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106132/09.
XX
PT New polynucleotide useful in cancer immunotherapy.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 97pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ79710-279916 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts which are
CC differentially expressed in a variety of normal or malignant cell types.
CC Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs (expressed
CC sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in that particular cell type, while other
CC transcripts correspond to novel genes. The invention also provides a
CC nucleotide comprising a promoter sequence derived from one of the
CC differentially expressed genes, which may optionally be operably linked
CC to a foreign nucleotide sequence, and gene delivery vehicles and host

cells comprising the polynucleotides of the invention. A nucleotide
comprising sequences AAZ79710-279916 may be used in diagnostic procedures
to characterise a cell of a specific tissue type and to determine whether
it is normal or malignant. They may be used to screen for agents that
modulate expression of differentially expressed genes compound. The
promoter/foreign gene construct of the invention may be used for
targetted expression of the foreign gene in a particular cell type. For
example, a promoter derived from a gene preferentially expressed in
dendritic cells (antigen-presenting cells, or APCs), may be operably
linked to a sequence encoding an immunostimulatory molecule and a
sequence encoding an antigen. Such a construct could be transduced into
APCs and would be useful for inducing an immune response by educating
immune effector cells in vivo, or in cancer immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1

RESULT 373
AAZ79835
ID AAZ79835 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ79835;
XX
DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human lung tumour downregulated gene SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:126.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; diagnosis;
KW differential gene expression; characterisation; targetted expression;
KW tumour; cancer; immunotherapy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9966303-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013820.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106132/09.
XX
PT New polynucleotide useful in cancer immunotherapy.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 59; 97pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ79710-Z79916 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts which are
CC differentially expressed in a variety of normal or malignant cell types.
CC Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs (expressed
CC sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in that particular cell type, while other
CC transcripts correspond to novel genes. The invention also provides a
CC nucleotide comprising a promoter sequence derived from one of the
CC differentially expressed genes, which may optionally be operably linked
CC to a foreign nucleotide sequence, and gene delivery vehicles and host
CC cells comprising the polynucleotides of the invention. A nucleotide
CC comprising sequences AAZ79710-Z79916 may be used in diagnostic procedures
CC to characterise a cell of a specific tissue type and to determine whether
CC it is normal or malignant. They may be used to screen for agents that
CC modulate expression of differentially expressed genes compound. The
CC promoter/foreign gene construct of the invention may be used for
CC targeted expression of the foreign gene in a particular cell type. For
CC example, a promoter derived from a gene preferentially expressed in
CC dendritic cells (antigen-presenting cells, or APCs), may be operably
CC linked to a sequence encoding an immunostimulatory molecule and a
CC sequence encoding an antigen. Such a construct could be transduced into
CC APCs and would be useful for inducing an immune response by educating
CC immune effector cells in vivo, or in cancer immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10

RESULT 374
AAH63500/c
ID AAH63500 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH63500;
XX
DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 340.
XX
KW Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
PR

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
DR
XX
PT New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
PT such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptomes expressed in particular
PT cell types.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 46; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
CC in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
CC AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptomes described in the
CC invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
CC expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
CC cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC transcriptomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 10 ACCTCACCGC 1

RESULT 375
AAH63936/c
ID AAH63936 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH63936;
XX
DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 776.
XX
KW Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
PT New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
PT such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptomes expressed in particular
PT cell types.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 57; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
CC in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
CC AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptomes described in the
CC invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
CC expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce

CC cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC transcriptsomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
|||||
Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 376
AAH64035
ID AAH64035 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH64035;
XX
DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 875.
DE Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
PI WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
PI WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
DR New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
PT such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptsomes expressed in particular
PT cell types.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 59; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
CC in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
CC AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptsomes described in the
CC invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
CC expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
CC cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC transcriptsomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
|||||
Db 1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 377
AAH64034
ID AAH64034 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.

XX AAH64034;
XX 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 874.
DE Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
PI WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
DR New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
PT such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptsomes expressed in particular
PT cell types.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 59; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
CC in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
CC AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptsomes described in the
CC invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
CC expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
CC cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC transcriptsomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
|||||
Db 1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 378
AAH64265/c
ID AAH64265 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH64265;
XX
DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ubiquitously expressed transcriptome sequence SEQ ID NO: 1105.
XX
KW Human; transcriptome; gene expression pattern; cancer; drug screening;
KW cancer diagnosis; cell specific gene expression; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200138577-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031922.
XX

PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-00448480.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velulescu VE, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-367706/38.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotides, useful for identifying specific cell type,
PT such as cancer cell, comprises transcriptomes expressed in particular
PT cell types.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 64; 94pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of identifying the type of cell
CC in a sample, involving determining which of the sequences AAH63161-
CC AAH64724 is expressed by the cell. The transcriptomes described in the
CC invention are cell-type specific, cancer specific or ubiquitously
CC expressed in humans. They can also be used to screen for drugs, reduce
CC cancer specific gene expression, standardise expression and restore the
CC function of a diseased cell or tissue. The present sequence is one of the
CC transcriptomes described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db ||||| ||
10 CCTCATCACC 1

RESULT 379
AAH20532/c
ID AAH20532 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH20532;
XX
DT 09-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MTR1 exon9/intron9 junction.
XX
KW MTR1; TRP-related protein; Ca2+ regulation; calcium regulation; tumor;
KW transient receptor potential family; BWS; Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome;
KW 11p15.5 abnormality; chromosome 11; anticancer; developmental activity;
KW intracellular calcium ion regulation; hormone; growth factor; apoptosis;
KW cell growth; cell death; cell differentiation; urogenital disease;
KW polycystic kidney disease; calcium influx; Wilms tumor; rhabdoid tumor;
KW rhabdomyosarcoma; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT exon 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /number= 9
FT intron 6. .10
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 9
XX
PN WO200132693-A2.
XX
PD 10-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 06-NOV-2000; 2000WO-DE003876.
XX
PR 04-NOV-1999; 99DE-01053167.
XX
PA (UYGU-) UNIV GUTENBERG JOHANNES.
XX
PI Prawitt D, Pelletier J, Zabel B;

XX WPI; 2001-316417/33.
DR
XX
PT DNA encoding MTR1 protein, useful e.g. for treating Beckwith-Wiedemann
PT syndrome and tumors, also related proteins and antibodies.
XX
PS Example 2; Fig 2; 46pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel DNA sequence (I) encoding the MTR1
CC protein that: (i) has at least one biological activity of a TRP
CC (transient receptor potential) family protein; (ii) is connected with
CC etiology of BWS (Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome) and/or (iii) is connected
CC with tumors involving 11p15.5 abnormalities. The products of the
CC invention have anticancer and developmental activity. MTR1 is involved in
CC regulation of intracellular calcium ion levels, which are essential for
CC cellular responses to hormones and/or growth factors; also in apoptosis
CC and cell growth, death and differentiation, and in urogenital diseases,
CC including polycystic kidney disease. (I) and related ribozymes, antisense
CC RNA, proteins and antibodies (Ab)) are used to treat or prevent diseases
CC associated with altered expression of the MTR1 gene or activity of its
CC protein, or with calcium influx into cells, e.g. BWS, Wilms tumor,
CC rhabdoid tumors and rhabdomyosarcoma. Probes from (I), or Ab, are also
CC used for diagnosis of such diseases. (I) can also be used for recombinant
CC production of MTR1 proteins (II) (used for analysis, characterization and
CC therapy), as tissue or chromosomal markers, for identifying genetic
CC diseases and related sequences, as primers for genetic fingerprinting, as
CC source of oligonucleotides for biochips, and to raise anti-protein or
CC anti-DNA antibodies. (II) are used to raise Ab, as reagents in
CC competitive assays for (II), as tissue markers; for identifying
CC interacting proteins and in screening for (antagonists. This sequence
CC represents human MTR1 gene exon 9/intron 9 junction region described in
CC the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db ||||| |||||
10 CTCACGCCCC 1

RESULT 380
AAH32698/c
ID AAH32698 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH32698;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA tag SEQ:71.
XX
KW Human; LPS; lipopolysaccharide; monocyte expression gene; tag; EST;
KW expressed sequence tag; diagnosis; human disease; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001069993-A.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 28-APR-2000; 2000JP-00131079.
XX
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00195103.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2001-304369/32.
XX
PT LPS activated human monocyte expression gene group.
XX

PS Claim 10; Page 20; 52pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes an lipopolysaccharide (LPS) activated

CC human monocyte expression gene group consisting of the high-ranking 50

CC genes of the highest expression among the genes expressed by human

CC monocyte stimulated by LPS in which the cDNA of each gene has the base

CC sequence of (AAH32628 to AAH32677) continuous to the base sequence 5'-

CC CATG-3', nearest to the polyA region. The gene group is useful for the

CC development of new means for the diagnosis and the treatment of various

CC human diseases in which human monocyte plays an important role. AAH32628

CC to AAH32943 represent specifically claimed LPS activated human monocyte

CC expression gene cDNA tags from the present invention. AAH32944 represents

CC an LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA sequence encoding

CC AAB98009, which are given in the exemplification of the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19

Db 10 CTCCCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 381

AAF70452/c

ID AAF70452 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX

AC AAF70452;

XX

DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human DRD2 polymorphism detection oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:195.

XX

KW Human; dopamine receptor D2; DRD2; polymorphism; allele specific;

KW drug target isogene; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KW genotype; schizophrenia; Parkinson's disease; myoclonus dystonia; MD;

KW probe; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200105832-A1.

XX

PD 25-JAN-2001.

XX

PF 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019644.

XX

PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144493P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-091967/10.

XX

PT Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human

PT dopamine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,

PT e.g. schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus dystonia.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 25; 135pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2).

CC The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterise

CC polymorphisms in DRD2 that affect its expression and activity and are

CC involved in disorders such as schizophrenia, Parkinson's and myoclonus

CC dystonia (MD). This information would be useful for studying the

CC biological function of DRD2 as well as in identifying drugs targeting

CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal

CC expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene affect the

CC expression of active and functional polypeptides. Therefore it is

CC advantageous to detect polymorphisms in the DRD2 gene and how those

CC polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene. AAF70261 to

CC AAF70308 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide probes, and

CC AAF70309 to AAF70404 represent human DRD2 allele specific oligonucleotide

CC primers which are used in the detection of DRD2 polymorphisms. AAF70405

CC to AAF70452 represent oligonucleotide primers for the detection of human

CC DRD2 polymorphisms which are given in the exemplification of the present

CC invention. AAF70453 to AAF70538 represent PCR primers for the human DRD2

CC gene which are used in examples from the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26

Db 10 TCCTAACCAT 1

RESULT 382

ABA83151/c

ID ABA83151 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.

XX

AC ABA83151;

XX

DT 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Glutathione peroxidase 3 ovarian tumour marker gene SAGE tag, #111.

XX

KW Ovarian tumour marker gene; human; overexpression; upregulation;

KW epithelial tumour; cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; disease monitoring;

KW identification; serous cystadenoma; borderline serous tumour;

KW serous cystadenocarcinoma; mucinous cystadenocarcinoma;

KW mucinous cystadenoma; borderline mucinous tumour; endometrioid carcinoma;

KW undifferentiated carcinoma; clear cell adenocarcinoma; cystadenofibroma;

KW adenofibroma; Brenner tumour; serial analysis of gene expression;

KW immune response pathway; cell proliferation regulation; protein folding;

KW membrane localised; secreted; therapeutic target; cytostatic;

KW gene therapy; vaccine; SAGE tag; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200175177-A2.

XX

PD 11-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010947.

XX

PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194336P.

XX

PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX

PI Morin PJ, Sherman-Baust CA, Pizer ES, Hough CD;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-626450/72.

XX

PT Detecting and identifying ovarian tumor, identifying increased risk for

PT developing ovarian cancer, and determining effectiveness of ovarian

PT cancer treatment, by measuring expression level of ovarian tumor marker

PT gene.

XX

PS Claim 26; Page 41; 140pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to methods for diagnosing and prognosing ovarian

CC tumours in an individual via the detection and measurement of the

CC expression of ovarian tumour marker genes (ABA83081-ABA83122, ABA83180,

CC ABA83182 and ABA83184) or segments thereof (ABA83123-ABA83169, ABA83179,

CC ABA83181 and ABA83183). The methods of the invention are useful for

CC detecting an ovarian tumour in a patient, for identifying an individual

CC at increased risk for developing ovarian cancer, in prognostic tests for

CC assessing the relative severity of ovarian cancer, in tests for

CC monitoring a patient in remission from ovarian cancer and in tests for
CC monitoring disease status in a patient being treated for ovarian cancer.
CC The methods can additionally be used to identify a particular tumour as
CC being an ovarian tumour (i.e., an epithelial ovarian tumour selected from
CC serous cystadenoma, borderline serous tumour, serous cystadenocarcinoma,
CC mucinous cystadenoma, borderline mucinous tumour, mucinous
CC cystadenocarcinoma, endometrioid carcinoma, undifferentiated carcinoma,
CC clear cell adenocarcinoma, cystadenofibroma, adenofibroma and Brenner
CC tumour. The ovarian tumour marker genes of the invention were identified
CC using SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) and were found to be
CC overexpressed in a broad variety of ovarian epithelial tumour cells
CC relative to normal ovarian epithelial cells. The marker genes are
CC implicated in immune response pathways, in the regulation of cell
CC proliferation and in protein folding, and many of these are membrane-
CC localised or secreted. In addition to their use as diagnostic and
CC prognostic markers, the ovarian tumour marker genes or their encoded
CC proteins may be used as therapeutic targets for the treatment and
CC prevention of ovarian cancer. Sequences ABA83123-ABA83169, ABA83179,
CC ABA83181 and ABA83183 represent SAGE tags derived from the ovarian tumour
CC marker genes of the invention

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 GCCCCTTCCT 1

RESULT 383
AAF33574
ID AAF33574 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAF33574;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:313.

XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

PN 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;

XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

XX Claim 1; Page 386; 419pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also

CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 GACCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 384

AAF33874/c

ID AAF33874 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAF33874;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:613.

XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

PN 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;

XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

XX Claim 1; Page 397; 419pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a

CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1

RESULT 385
AAF35101
ID AAF35101 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF35101;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1840.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX

PS Example; Page 65; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 GACCCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 386
AAF35078
ID AAF35078 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF35078;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1817.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 64; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTCCCTAA 10

RESULT 387
AAF36294
ID AAF36294 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF36294;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3033.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 108; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTT 17
Db 1 ATCGCCGCTT 10

RESULT 388
AAF33575
ID AAF33575 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF33575;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:314.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 386; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 GACCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 389
AAF33573
ID AAF33573 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF33573;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:312.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX

PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 386; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 GACCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 390
AAF34565/c
ID AAF34565 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF34565;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1304.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PR Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
PI Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
XX gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
PT Example; Page 46; 419pp; English.
PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
XX coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the classes of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db ||||||| ||
10 CCTCATCACC 1
RESULT 391
AAF36826/C
ID AAF36826 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF36826;
AC 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3565.
DE Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
XX nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX

PN WO200077214-A2.
XX 21-DEC-2000.
PD 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
PF (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PA WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PI gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
XX affecting phases of the cell cycle.
PT Example; Page 127; 419pp; English.
PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
XX coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the classes of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db | ||||| ||
10 CGCTTCCTAA 1
RESULT 392
AAF41066
ID AAF41066 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF41066;
AC 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7805.
DE Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
XX nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
KW

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS WO200077214-A2.
XX
PN 21-DEC-2000.
XX
PD 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX
PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PR (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PA Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX
DR
XX
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 278; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCTTCCTATG 10

RESULT 393
AAD25240
ID AAD25240 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAD25240;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CCR3 gene polymorphism detecting primer #6.
XX
KW Human; chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 3; CCR3 gene; haplotyping;

KW genotyping; type IV hypersensitivity reaction; HIV-1; gene therapy;
KW human immunodeficiency virus 1; polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200187908-A2.
XX
PN 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016278.
XX
PF 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-0205191P.
XX
PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PA Choi JY, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
PI WPI; 2002-055681/07.
XX
DR Isolated polymorphic variants of chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 3 (CCR3)
XX gene useful for studying function of CCR3, expressing the CCR3 protein
XX and to screen drugs to treat CCR3 activity-related diseases.
PT Claim 18; Page 13; 53pp; English.
PT
XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human chemokine (C-C motif)
XX receptor 3 (CCR3) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and
XX methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping the CCR3 gene in an individual.
XX Polynucleotides of the invention are useful for studying the expression
XX and function of CCR3 and in expressing CCR3 proteins for use in screening
XX candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CCR3 activity. They are also
XX used in gene therapy. The polymorphism and haplotype data is useful for
XX validating whether CCR3 is a suitable target for drugs to treat type IV
XX hypersensitivity reactions and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1,
XX screening for such drugs and reducing bias cells in clinical trials of
XX such drugs. The genotyping method is useful for determining whether an
XX individual has one haplotype or haplotype pairs. The haplotyping method
XX is useful for improving the efficiency and outcome of several steps in
XX the discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated
XX with CCR3 activity such as type IV hypersensitivity reactions and HIV-1.
XX The present sequence is a primer used for detecting human CCR3 gene
XX polymorphisms
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCACGTCATC 10

RESULT 394
AAD25442/c
ID AAD25442 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAD25442;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GNRH2 gene polymorphism detecting primer #13.
XX
KW Human; gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2; GNRH2 gene; haplotyping;
KW genotyping; gene therapy; reproductive disorder; polymorphism; primer;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200187910-A2.
XX
PN 22-NOV-2001.
PD

XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016353.
PF
XX
XX 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-0205187P.
PR
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Duda A, Kliem SE, Nandabalan K, Sausker EA;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-055683/07.
DR
XX
XX New genetic variants of gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2 isogene, useful
PT in studying expression and function of protein and for screening drugs to
PT treat diseases e.g. reproduction disorders.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 13; 64pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to genetic variants of human gonadotropin-
CC releasing hormone 2 (GNRH2) gene. The invention also relates to
CC compositions and methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping the GNRH2 gene
CC in an individual. Polynucleotides of the invention are useful for
CC studying the expression and function of GNRH2 and in expressing GNRH2
CC proteins for use in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related
CC to GNRH2 activity. They are also used in gene therapy. The methods of the
CC invention are useful in determining whether an individual has a haplotype
CC or haplotype pairs. The haplotyping method is useful for improving the
CC efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and
CC development of drugs for treating diseases associated with GNRH2
CC activity, e.g., reproductive disorders. The present sequence is a primer
CC used for detecting human GNRH2 gene polymorphisms
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 10 CCTTCCTTAG 1

RESULT 395
ABL88346
ID ABL88346 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABL88346;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CHRNE gene polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO:80.
XX
KW Human; cholinergic receptor nicotinic epsilon polypeptide; CHRNE;
KW chromosome 17p13-12; acetylcholine receptor; AChR;
KW neuromuscular junction; skeletal muscle; postnatal development;
KW congenital myasthenic syndrome; CMS; haplotyping; genotyping; haplotype;
KW genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; primer extension; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200198316-A2.
PN
XX 27-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019835.
PF
XX 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212870P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA
XX Amaro E, Bieglecki KM, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2002-130787/17.
XX
XX Novel genetic variants of cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, epsilon
PT polypeptide gene useful in studying expression and function of the
PT protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. congenital
PT myasthenic syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 19; Page 15; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cholinergic
CC receptor, nicotinic, epsilon polypeptide (CHRNE) gene (ABL88268) of an
CC individual, and also describes 17 novel polymorphic sites within the
CC human CHRNE gene. The CHRNE gene is located on chromosome 17p13-12 and
CC contains 12 exons which encode a 493 amino acid protein (ABB49112). The
CC CHRNE protein is one of the 5 subunits of mammalian acetylcholine
CC receptors (AChRs) found at neuromuscular junctions in juveniles and
CC adults, and is essential for the normal postnatal development of skeletal
CC muscle. Mutations in the CHRNE gene are associated with congenital
CC myasthenic syndrome (CMS). CHRNE gene sequences can therefore be used in
CC gene therapy. The CHRNE gene is also useful for studying the expression
CC and function of CHRNE, and in expressing CHRNE protein for use in
CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CHRNE. The
CC method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the CHRNE gene in an
CC individual, and can also be used in pharmaceutical research to validate
CC CHRNE as a candidate target for, and in design of clinical trials of
CC candidate drugs for, treating a specific condition drugs or disease
CC predicted to be associated with CHRNE activity such as CMS. Polymorphisms
CC in the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific
CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABL88370-ABL88320) as probes and primers, and by
CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences
CC ABL88371-ABL88354. The CHRNE protein is useful for improving the
CC efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and
CC development of drugs for treating diseases associated with CHRNE
CC activity, and may be used to screen drugs which target CHRNE. Sequences
CC ABL88321-ABL88354 represent sequences that are specifically claimed as
CC components of primers used to detect polymorphisms in the CHRNE gene by
CC primer extension
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 1 CCACCTCTTC 10

RESULT 396
AAL44255/c
ID AAL44255 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAL44255;
XX
XX 08-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human interleukin 12A primer extension oligonucleotide 11.
DE
XX
KW Human; primer; interleukin 12A; IL-12A; drug screening; AIDS; malaria;
KW tuberculosis; cancer; haplotyping; genotyping; transgenic animal; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200229115-A1.
PN
XX 11-APR-2002.
PD
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031656.
PF
XX 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0238693P.
PR
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA

XX Armstrong B, Cappola G, Choi JY, Gilson CR, Kliem SE, Koshy B;
PI Parks KE;
XX WPI; 2002-315865/35.
DR
XX
PT New interleukin 12A (IL-12A) gene polymorphic variants, for studying the
PT expression and function of IL-12A and screening candidate drugs for
PT treating AIDS and cancer.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 13; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of the human
CC interleukin 12A (IL-12A) protein. Specifically the invention relates to
CC the identification of polymorphisms within the human (IL-12A) gene
CC sequence. The polymorphisms identified in the human IL-12A gene sequence
CC are useful in studying the expression and function of IL-12A, and in
CC screening drugs for the treatment of disorders such as AIDS, malaria,
CC tuberculosis and cancer. The IL-12A polymorphisms may be used to
CC haplotype and genotype the IL-12A gene of an individual. The IL-12A DNA
CC sequences of the invention can be used to create transgenic animals for
CC studying expression of the IL-12A isogenes in vivo. The present DNA
CC sequence represents a human interleukin 12A (IL-12A) gene primer
CC extension oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 10 CCCCTCCCTA 1

RESULT 397
ABA98377/c
ID ABA98377 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABA98377;
XX
DT 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE SCN2B gene polymorphisms oligonucleotide primer #3.
XX
KW Human; sodium channel voltage gated type 2 beta polypeptide; SCN2B; ds;
KW gene therapy; neuroprotective; demyelinating disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200179547-A1.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010743.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-0196597P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-075072/10.
XX
PT New polynucleotide containing polymorphisms in the human sodium channel
PT voltage gated type 2 beta polypeptide (SCN2B) gene, for developing drugs
PT for treating demyelinating diseases.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 13; 63pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide which is a
CC polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for sodium channel voltage

CC gated type 2 beta polypeptide (SCN2B) gene. The methods have
CC applicability in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments
CC for demyelinating diseases. The protein is useful for studying the
CC expression and function of SCN2B and expressing SCN2B protein for use in
CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to SCN2B
CC activity. The polymorphism and haplotype data are useful for validating
CC whether SCN2B is a suitable target for drugs to treat demyelinating
CC diseases, screening for such drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials.
CC The haplotyping method is useful to validate SCN2B as a candidate target
CC for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated
CC with SCN2B activity. A recombinant non-human organism transformed or
CC transacted with the polypeptide is useful for studying expression of the
CC SCN2B isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
CC against SCN2B protein and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents
CC and compounds for demyelinating diseases in a biological system. This
CC sequence is used during the detection of polymorphisms of the SCN2B gene
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTGCCT 1

RESULT 398
AAD25215/c
ID AAD25215 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAD25215;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human homeo box D3 (HOXD3) gene polymorphism detecting primer #14.
XX
KW Human; homeo box D3; HOXD3; polymorphism; developmental disorder;
KW haplotype; HT; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; tumour; therapy;
KW drug screening; cytostatic; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200190127-A2.
XX
PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016982.
XX
PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207076P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Duda A, Kazemi A, Koshy B, Kumar AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-075363/10.
XX
PT New genetic variants of Homeo Box D3 for studying expression and function
PT of the protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g.
PT developmental disorders and tumors.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 13; 66pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to genetic variants of the homeo box D3 (HOXD3)
CC gene. HOXD3 gene includes 9 polymorphic sites PS1-PS9. Haplotypes (HTS)
CC or haplotype pairs (HP) for PS1-PS9 in the HOXD3 gene are useful for
CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
CC HOXD3 activity, e.g., developmental disorders and tumours. HOXD3 isogene
CC is useful in studying the expression and function of HOXD3 and in
CC expressing HOXD3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
CC treat diseases related to HOXD3 activity and in studying the effect of

CC the variation on the biological activity of HOXD3 as well as on the
CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting HOXD3 for the treatment of
CC developmental disorders and tumours. An antibody against HOXD3 is useful
CC in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
CC methods. A recombinant non-human organism is useful in studying
CC expression of the HOXD3 isogenes in vivo. Allele-specific
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers and for assaying
CC a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is a primer
CC used for detecting human HOXD3 gene polymorphisms
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
|||||
Db 10 CTCAGCGCCC 1

RESULT 399
AAS97362
ID AAS97362 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAS97362;
XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human CRYBB1 gene ASO primer extension PCR primer 3' end #21.

XX
KW Human; crystallin beta B1; CRYBB1; chromosome 22q12.1; ophthalmological;
KW cataract; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ss; haplotype;
KW genotyping; transgenic animal; PCR primer; primer extension.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200185998-A1.

XX
PD 15-NOV-2001.

PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014715.

XX
PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0202253P.

XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PI Choi JY, Kazemi A, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Rounds E;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-062253/08.

XX
PT Novel polymorphic variants of crystallin, beta B1 useful in studying-
PT expression and function of the protein, useful for screening candidate
PT drugs to treat diseases e.g. cataract.

XX
PS Claim 17; Page 13; 94pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for crystallin,
CC beta B1 (CRYBB1, located on chromosome 22q12.1) gene or their fragment,
CC where the polymorphic variant comprises a CRYBB1 isogene defined by a
CC haplotype from haplotypes 1-16 as given in the specification. Also
CC included are a transgenic non-human animal transform or transfected
CC with the polymorphic variant, a computer system for storing and analysing
CC polymorphism data for CRYBB1 gene, a genome anthology for the CRYBB1 gene
CC which comprises the defined CRYBB1 isogenes, methods of determining an
CC individuals haplotype or genotype as well as methods of determining the
CC association of a particular haplotype with a disease or trait and a
CC composition comprising at least one genotyping oligonucleotide
CC (especially allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASO)) for detecting a
CC polymorphism in the CRYBB1. The isogenes or haplotypes are useful for
CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with

CC CRYBB1 activity, e.g. cataract. and can also be used by the
CC pharmaceutical research scientist to validate CRYBB1 as a candidate
CC target for, and in design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for,
CC treating a specific condition drugs or disease predicted to be associated
CC with CRYBB1 activity. The ASOs are useful as probes and primers, and for
CC assaying a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is the
CC allele specific 3' end of a PCR primer used in primer extension
CC experiment to detect polymorphisms in CRYBB1
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCCCT 16
|||||
Db 1 CATGGCCCCCT 10

RESULT 400
ABL36365/c
ID ABL36365 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABL36365;
XX

DT 22-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 primer-extension oligonucleotide 1.

KW Human; ss; lysosomal acid phosphatase 2; ACP2; gene; chromosome 11;
KW lysosome-specific enzyme; orthophosphoric monoester hydrolysis;
KW Hodgkin's disease; HD; acid phosphatase deficiency;
KW novel polymorphic site; ACP2 haplotype; ACP2 genotype; polymorphism;
KW transgenic animal; primer; probe; primer-extension oligonucleotide; SNP;

KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200194362-A2.

XX
PD 13-DEC-2001.

XX
PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018457.

XX
PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210047P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Kliem SE, Messer C, Tanguay DA;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-154563/20.

XX
PT Novel genetic variants of acid phosphatase 2, lysosomal polypeptide gene
PT useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for
PT screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. Hodgkin's disease.

XX
PS Claim 19; Page 15; 109pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises the human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 (ACP2)
CC nucleic acid and protein sequences. Specifically, the invention relates
CC to the discovery of 22 novel polymorphic sites within the APC2 gene. The
CC invention also comprises methods for haplotyping and genotyping the ACP2
CC gene in an individual. The ACP2 gene (located on chromosome 11) encodes a
CC lysosomal-specific enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of
CC orthophosphoric monoesters to alcohol and phosphate. The ACP2 gene and
CC protein are pharmaceutically important in the treatment of Hodgkin's
CC disease (HD) and acid phosphatase deficiency. The novel ACP2 gene
CC polymorphisms of the invention are useful in haplotyping the ACP2 gene.
CC ACP2 haplotyping is useful in validating ACP2 as a target (and designing
CC drugs) for treating an ACP2-related disease or condition (e.g. Hodgkin's
CC disease and acid phosphatase deficiency). The ACP2 gene polymorphisms are
CC useful for ACP2 genotyping, which can also be used to develop diagnostic

CC tests and therapeutic treatments. The ACP2 protein and nucleic acids of
CC the invention are useful in the production of a transgenic animal which
CC expresses ACP2 protein. The ACP2 nucleic acids of the invention are
CC useful in the production of allele-specific oligonucleotides designed to
CC genotype each of the ACP2 polymorphisms. Nucleic acids ABL36299-ABL36320
CC represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific probes. Nucleic acids ABL36321-
CC ABL36364 represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific PCR primers. Nucleic
CC acids ABL36365-ABL36408 represent claimed ACP2 primer-extension
CC oligonucleotides

XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTGCCT 1

RESULT 401
AAL39804
ID AAL39804 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAL39804;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE SMOH polymorphism detecting primer SEQ ID No 119.
XX
KW Cytostatic; polymorphic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SMOH;
KW human smoothened Drosophila homologue; basal cell carcinoma; BCC;
KW gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200229004-A2.
XX
PD 11-APR-2002.
XX
PF 04-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031304.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237871P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Koshy B, Lee HH, Sausker EA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-519113/55.
XX
PT New genetic variants of smoothened Drosophila homolog (SMOH) gene useful
PT for therapeutic purposes and for expressing SMOH protein useful in
PT identifying drugs to treat basal cell carcinomas.

XX
PS Claim 17; Page 15; 179pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the human
CC smoothened Drosophila homologue (SMOH) gene or its fragment, or a
CC polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for a SMOH cDNA or its
CC fragment. A new isolated polypeptide is useful for screening for drugs
CC targeting the polypeptide. A new method is useful for identifying an
CC association between a trait such as a clinical response to a drug
CC targeting SMOH and a haplotype or haplotype pair of SMOH gene. The
CC methods have applicability in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic
CC treatments for basal cell carcinomas (BCCs). The isolated polynucleotide
CC is useful for studying the expression and function of SMOH and expressing
CC SMOH protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
CC related to SMOH activity. The polymorphism and haplotype data are useful
CC for validating whether SMOH is a suitable target for drugs to treat BCCs,
CC screening for the drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials of the
CC drugs. The isolated polynucleotide is useful for therapeutic purposes.

CC The new method, an oligonucleotide and kit of the invention are useful
CC for determining whether an individual has one of the haplotypes or the
CC haplotype pairs. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to
CC treat disorders by gene therapy and antisense gene therapy. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used for detecting human
CC smoothened Drosophila homologue gene polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 1 CCCGTTCTA 10

RESULT 402
ACA94693/c
ID ACA94693 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ACA94693;
XX
DT 18-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA tag from human transcript repressed in adenomas/cancers #226.
XX
KW Colorectal cancer; colorectal adenoma; ss; human; renal dipeptidase;
KW macrophage inhibitory cytokine; MIC; RDP; faeces; blood;
KW kidney proximal tubule.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003022863-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028518.
XX
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317494P.
PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383805P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Buckhaults P, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313220/30.

XX
PT Detecting colorectal cancer in a subject, involves detecting macrophage
PT inhibitory cytokine or renal dipeptidase or their mRNA in feces or blood
XX of the subject.
PS Disclosure; Page 33; 59pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to detecting CC (colorectal cancer e.g. colorectal
CC adenoma), comprising: (a) detecting macrophage inhibitory cytokine (MIC)
CC or renal dipeptidase (RDP) in faeces or blood of a subject and comparing
CC amount of MIC or RDP detected to that in normal subjects, where an
CC elevated amount of MIC or RDP in the subject is an indicator of CC in
CC subject; (b) isolating mRNA sample from faeces of a subject, detecting
CC MIC or RDP mRNA in the mRNA sample, and comparing amount of MIC or RDP
CC mRNA detected to that in normal subjects, where an elevated amount of MIC
CC or RDP mRNA in the subject is an indicator of CC in subject; (c)
CC isolating epithelial cells from blood of a subject, isolating an mRNA
CC sample from faeces of a subject or epithelial cells, detecting MIC or RDP
CC mRNA in the mRNA sample, and comparing the amount of MIC or RDP mRNA in
CC the mRNA sample to amounts of MIC or RDP mRNA in normal subjects, where
CC an elevated amount of MIC or RDP mRNA in the mRNA sample is an indicative
CC of CC in the subject; (d) contacting blood or faeces of a subject, with
CC an RDP substrate, detecting activity of RDP in the blood or faeces by
CC detection of increased reaction product or decreased RDP substrate, and
CC comparing the amount of activity of RDP in blood or faeces of the subject

CC to that in normal subjects, where an elevated amount of activity of RDP
CC in the blood or faeces of the subject is an indicator of CC in the
CC subject; (e) administering to a subject an antibody which specifically
CC binds to RDP or an inhibitor of RDP, where the antibody or inhibitor is
CC labeled with a moiety which is detectable from outside of the subject and
CC detecting the moiety in the subject from outside of the subject, where an
CC area of localisation of the moiety within the subject but outside the
CC proximal tubules of the kidney identifies CC; or (f) administering to a
CC subject a substrate for RDP, the substrate being labeled with a
CC detectable moiety, isolating faeces or blood from the subject, and
CC detecting in the faeces or blood RDP reaction product or RDP substrate
CC with the detectable moiety, where increased product or decreased
CC substrate in the faeces or blood indicates CC in the subject. The methods
CC are useful for detecting colorectal cancer in a subject. The present
CC sequence is a DNA tag derived from a human transcript whose expression is
CC repressed in colorectal cancer or colorectal adenoma
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
|||||
Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 403
AAD53537/c
ID AAD53537 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAD53537;
XX

DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GNRH2 gene polymorphism detecting primer #13.
XX

KW Human; gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2; GNRH2; reproductive disorder;
KW gynaecological; cytostatic; hormonal; target validation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; lead compound; primer; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200294850-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX

PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US050630.
XX
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016353.
XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Duda A, Kliem SE, Nandabalan K, Sausker EA;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-148454/14.
XX

PT New gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2 (GNRH2) polypeptide encoded by
PT genetic variants having polymorphisms in the GNRH2 gene, for studying the
PT function of, and treating disorders, such as, reproductive disorders.
XX

PS Claim 16; Col 14; 33pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to gonadotropin-releasing hormone 2 (GNRH2) and its
CC nucleic acid sequence. Polymorphic variants of the GNRH2 gene are useful
CC in studying the expression and function of GNRH2, and in expressing GNRH2
CC proteins for use in screening candidate drugs for treating diseases
CC associated with GNRH2 activity, such as reproductive disorders.
CC Polynucleotides comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment may be
CC used for therapeutic purposes, where a patient could benefit from
CC expression or increased expression of a particular GNRH2 protein isoform,
CC or an expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the

CC patient. Haplotype information is useful in improving the efficiency and
CC output of several steps in a drug discovery and development process,
CC including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase
CC clinical trials. GNRH2 gene is used in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is a primer used for detecting human GNRH2 gene polymorphisms
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23
|||||
Db 10 CCTTCCTTAG 1

RESULT 404
ABT14345
ID ABT14345 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABT14345;
XX

DT 20-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Nucleic acid PCR amplification method-related RAPD PCR primer #115.
XX

KW Nucleic acid amplification; nucleic acid analysis; DNA analysis; ss;
KW RNA analysis; RAPD; PCR; primer; random amplified polymorphic DNA.
XX

OS Unidentified.
XX

PN WO200281743-A2.
XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX

PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001489.
XX

PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008182.
XX

PA (HAMI/) HAMILL B.
XX

PI Hamill B;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-075484/07.
XX

PT Amplification of nucleotide sequences from polynucleotides by chain
PT extension of oligonucleotide primers, comprises 2 oligonucleotides in
PT solution, 2 attached to supports and both share complementary sequences.
XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 17; 60pp; English.
XX

CC The invention comprises a method for the PCR amplification of nucleic
CC acids. The method involves a set of primers, where two of the primers are
CC in solution and at least two other primers are attached to a solid
CC support. The method of the invention can be used for the analysis of a
CC nucleic acid or a mixture of nucleic acids, including: single-stranded
CC DNA molecules, double-stranded DNA molecules and mRNA molecules. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD)
CC PCR primer of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
| |||||
Db 1 TTATCGCCCC 10

RESULT 405


```
ADD32149/c
ID  ADD32149 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADD32149;
XX
DT  15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Polymorphic STAT6 gene fragment, SEQ ID 42.
XX
KW  Polymorphism; Interleukin-4; IL-4; Interleukin-13; IL-13;
KW  Interleukin-4 receptor alpha; IL-4 receptor alpha;
KW  Interleukin-3 receptor beta; IL-3 receptor beta; human;
KW  Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 6; STAT6; allergy;
KW  allergic disease; atopic dermatitis; ds.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  JP2003052378-A.
XX
PD  25-FEB-2003.
XX
PF  20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00248875.
XX
PR  20-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00248875.
XX
PA  (HITA ) HITACHI LTD.
XX
WPI; 2003-508771/48.
DR
XX
PT  Hereditary factor marker for allergic diseases comprises polymorphism-
PT  containing DNA fragments of interleukin-4, IL-13, IL-4 receptor-alpha or
PT  -beta gene, or human signal transducer and activator of transcription 6
PT  gene.
XX
PS  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to hereditary factor markers (I) for
CC  allergic diseases comprising polymorphism-containing DNA fragments of
CC  Interleukin-4 (IL-4) (ADD32108 and ADD32109), IL-13 (ADD32113, ADD32114,
CC  ADD32118, ADD32119, ADD32123 and ADD32124), IL-4 receptor alpha
CC  (ADD32128, ADD32129, ADD32133, ADD32134, ADD32138 and ADD32139), IL-3
CC  receptor beta (ADD32143 and ADD32144) or human Signal Transducer and
CC  Activator of Transcription 6 (STAT6) gene (ADD32148 and ADD32149). (I)
CC  are useful as a marker of hereditary factor of allergic diseases, thus
CC  are useful for detecting allergic diseases such as atopic dermatitis.
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db  10 CTCCTTCCTA 1

RESULT 406
ADH57543
ID  ADH57543 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADH57543;
XX
DT  25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Extendable oligo E032 for DNA sequencing and PCR amplification.
XX
KW  ss; primer library; extendable oligo; EO; ligation chain reaction; LCR;
KW  rolling circle amplification; strand displacement amplification;
KW  isothermal DNA amplification; biotechnology; agriculture;
KW  medical research; 2,4 diaminopurine nucleotide analogue; PCR; primer.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
```

```
XX
PN  WO2003093500-A1.
XX
PD  13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF  24-DEC-2002; 2002WO-AU001763.
XX
PR  01-MAY-2002; 2002AU-00002045.
XX
PA  (NUCL-) NUCLEICS PTY LTD.
XX
PI  Tillett D, Thomas T;
XX
DR  WPI; 2004-053046/05.
XX
PT  Increasing the affinity of an extendable oligonucleotide (EO) for a
PT  target nucleic acid, for providing primers having improved specificity,
PT  comprises hybridization of the EO to a template oligonucleotide (TO) and
PT  extension of the EO.
XX
PS  Example 9; Page 40; 85pp; English.
XX
CC  This invention relates to a novel method for the optimisation of primer
CC  libraries. Specifically, it refers to increasing the affinity of short
CC  oligonucleotide primers, also known as extendable oligos (EOs), for their
CC  template sequences. The present invention describes improved methods for
CC  sequencing and the linear and exponential amplification of DNA that can
CC  be useful for PCR, RT-PCR, ligation chain reaction (LCR), rolling circle
CC  amplification, strand displacement amplification and isothermal DNA
CC  amplification. Accordingly, these extendable oligos with improved
CC  specificity and affinity are particularly important in fields ranging
CC  from biotechnology and agriculture to medical research. This
CC  oligonucleotide sequence is an extendable oligonucleotide that includes
CC  an adenine replacement 2,4 diaminopurine nucleotide analogue in the catch
CC  region, and is useful for both DNA sequencing reactions and PCR
CC  amplification in an exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  10 CGCCCTTCCTCC 19
Db  1 CGTCCCTTCCTCC 10

RESULT 407
ADN89103
ID  ADN89103 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ADN89103;
XX
DT  15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE  Hyperlipidemia treatment associated human ITGB3 haplotype probe #168.
XX
KW  ss; probe; antilipemic; gene therapy; allele; polymorphic site;
KW  integrin beta 3; ITGB3; statin response marker; hyperlipidemia.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO2004033710-A2.
XX
PD  22-APR-2004.
XX
PF  09-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032361.
XX
PR  09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417743P.
XX
PA  (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
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PI Bentivegna SC, Bieglecki KM, Brain CD, Dain BJ, Cappola G;
PI Judson RS, Lachowicz M, Lee HH, Litvyn L, Messer C, Petersen N;
PI Reed CR, Rounds EM, Russo DP, Windemuth AK;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-340942/31.
XX
PT New kit comprising a set of oligonucleotides, useful for determining
PT whether an individual has a statin response marker I or II for preparing
PT a composition for treating hyperlipidemia.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 171; 202pp; English.
XX
CC A kit comprising a set of oligonucleotides designed for identifying at
CC least one of the alleles at each polymorphic site (PS) in a set of 129
CC polymorphic sites (PSs) given in the specification, is new. The kit
CC identifies at least one of the alleles at each polymorphic site (PS) in a
CC set of 129 polymorphic sites (PSs) given in the specification, for
CC example: PSI and PS42; PS19 and PS42; PS3, PS12, and PS42; a set of
CC polymorphic sites comprising a linked haplotype to any one of haplotypes
CC 101-194, 201-463 or 501-515 given in the specification; or a set of
CC polymorphic sites comprising a substitute haplotype for any one of
CC haplotypes 101-194, 201-463 or haplotypes 501-515 given in the
CC specification; where the nucleotide position of each polymorphic site
CC corresponds to the following nucleotide position in the 32577-bp
CC sequence: 1118 (PS1), 1773 (PS3), 1875 (PS4), 1911 (PS5), 1957 (PS6),
CC 2087 (PS10), 2157 (PS12), 13384 (PS15), 13405 (PS16), 16200 (PS19), 17194
CC (PS20), 17273 (PS21), 20035 (PS26), 20047 (PS28), 20615 (PS30), 21944
CC (PS32), 22155 (PS35), 25705 (PS37), 25921 (PS38), 27882 (PS39), and 30618
CC (PS42). INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: determining whether an
CC individual has a statin response marker I or a statin response marker II;
CC selecting a statin therapy to provide an optimal High Density Lipoprotein
CC Cholesterol (HDL) response in an individual; predicting an individual's
CC High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL) response to treatment with a
CC statin; predicting an individual's High Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol
CC (HDL) response to treatment with a statin; manufacturing a drug product;
CC seeking regulatory approval for marketing a pharmaceutical formulation
CC for treating a disease or condition in a population partially or wholly
CC defined by having a statin response marker I; marketing a drug product
CC comprising a statin as at least one active ingredient for treating a
CC disease or condition in a population partially or wholly defined by
CC having a statin response marker I; an isolated polynucleotide comprising
CC a first nucleotide sequence which comprises an integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3)
CC isogene encoding a ITGB3 polypeptide, where the ITGB3 isogene consisting
CC of isogenes 1-38 and 40-98 defined by a correspondingly numbered
CC haplotype, where each of the isogenes comprises nucleotides 1000-2235,
CC 4256-4716, 1317913723, 14235-14858, 16126-16619, 16930-17414, 19241-
CC 19644, 19748-20177, 2053721009, 21731-22412, 24385-24930, 25559-26029,
CC 27822-28255, 30265-30754, and 31300-31718 of the 32577-bp sequence,
CC except where substituted by the sequence of alleles for the
CC correspondingly numbered haplotype at the polymorphic sites whose
CC nucleotide positions in the 32577-bp sequence and a second nucleotide
CC sequence which is complementary to the first nucleotide sequence; a
CC recombinant nonhuman organism transformed or transfected with the
CC isolated polynucleotide, where the organism expresses an ITGB3
CC polypeptide encoded by the selected ITGB3 isogene; an isolated fragment
CC of an integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3) isogene, where the fragment comprises one
CC or more polymorphisms consisting of thymine at PS 1, guanine at PS2,
CC cytosine at PS3, thymine at PS4, cytosine at PS5, adenine at PS6, thymine
CC at PS7, thymine at PS8, guanine at PS9, adenine at PS10, adenine at PS11,
CC thymine at PS12, adenine at PS13, guanine at PS 16, adenine at PS 18,
CC thymine at PS 19, guanine at PS2 1, guanine at PS22, cytosine at PS23,
CC cytosine at PS24, thymine at PS25: adenine at PS26, adenine at PS27,
CC thymine at PS29, adenine at PS30, cytosine at PS31, guanine at PS32,
CC adenine at PS33, adenine at PS35, cytosine at PS37, thymine at PS38,
CC cytosine at PS39, adenine at PS40, thymine at PS41, thymine at PS42,
CC guanine at PS43 and guanine at PS44; a genome anthology for the integrin,
CC beta 3 (ITGB3) gene which comprises two or more ITGB3 isogenes consisting
CC of isogenes 1-98, where each of the selected isogenes is defined by a
CC correspondingly numbered haplotype given in the specification, and where
CC each of the isogenes comprises nucleotides 1000-2235, 4256-4716, 13179-
CC 13723, 14235-14858, 16126-16619, 16930-17414, 19241-19644, 19748-20177,
CC 2053721009, 21731-22412, 24385-24930, 2555926029, 27822-28255, 30265-
CC 30754, and 31300-31718 of the 32577-bp sequence except where substituted

CC by the sequence of alleles for the correspondingly numbered haplotype at
CC each of file polymorphic sites; haplotyping the integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3)
CC gene of an individual; assigning a haplotype pair for the integrin, beta
CC 3 (ITGB3) gene to an individual; reducing the potential for bias in a
CC clinical trial of a candidate drug for treating a disease or condition
CC predicted to be associated with ITGB3 activity; an isolated polypeptide
CC comprising a ITGB3 protein variant consisting of protein variants A, B,
CC C, D, E, F and G and comprising 788-amino acid sequence, except where
CC substituted by the corresponding sequence of amino acids whose positions
CC and alleles are given in the specification; an isolated monoclonal
CC antibody specific for and immunoreactive with the selected ITGB3 protein
CC variant comprising the isolated polypeptide; screening for drugs
CC targeting the selected ITGB3 protein variant comprising the isolated
CC polypeptide; an isolated fragment of an ITGB3 protein variant, where the
CC fragment is at least 6 amino acids in length and comprises one or more
CC variant amino acids consisting of methionine at a position corresponding
CC to amino acid position 14, arginine at a position corresponding to amino acid
CC acid position 66, methionine at a position corresponding to amino acid
CC position 445, and glutamine at a position corresponding to amino acid
CC position 515 the 788-amino acid sequence; screening for drugs targeting
CC the selected ITGB3 protein variant comprising the isolated polypeptide;
CC screening for compounds targeting the ITGB3 protein to treat a condition
CC or disease predicted to be associated with ITGB3 activity; validating the
CC ITGB3 protein as a candidate target for treating a medical condition
CC predicted to be associated with ITGB3 activity; and an isolated
CC oligonucleotide designed for detecting a polymorphism in the integrin,
CC beta 3 (ITGB3) gene at a polymorphic site (PS) consisting of PS1-PS44,
CC where the oligonucleotide contains or is located one to several
CC nucleotides downstream of the selected PS, where the oligonucleotide has
CC a length of about 15 to about 100 nucleotides. Preferred Kit: The kit
CC further comprises a manual with instructions for performing one or more
CC reactions on a human nucleic acid sample to identify the allele(s)
CC present in the individual at each polymorphic site in the set of
CC polymorphic sites and determining if the individual has a statin response
CC marker I or a statin response marker II based on the identified
CC allele(s). The set of oligonucleotides is designated for identifying both
CC alleles at each polymorphic site of the selected set of polymorphic
CC sites. The set of PSs comprises PS3, PS12 and PS42; PS 1, PS12 and PS42;
CC PS3 and PS42; PS1 and PS42; PS1, PS3, PS12 and PS42; or PS39. The set of
CC PS is PS3, PS12 or PS42. The individual is Caucasian. The linkage
CC disequilibrium between the linked haplotype and any one of haplotypes 101
CC -194, 201-463 or 501-515 has $\delta g r$;2 consisting of at least 0.75, at least
CC 0.80, at least 0.85, at least 0.90, at least 0.95 or 1.0. At least one of
CC the oligonucleotides in the set of oligonucleotides is an allele-specific
CC oligonucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence consisting of 10-15 bp.
CC The set of polymorphic sites is PS3, PS12, and PS42 and the set of
CC oligonucleotides comprises first, second and third allele-specific
CC oligonucleotide (ASO) probes, where the first ASO probe comprises 15-bp
CC sequence, or its complement, and S in the 15-bp sequence is guanine; the
CC second ASO probe comprises 15-bp sequence, or its complement, and Y in
CC the 15-bp sequence is cytosine, and the third ASO probe comprises 15 bp,
CC or its complement, and Y in the 15-bp sequence is cytosine. Preferred
CC Article: The article of manufacture comprises a pharmaceutical
CC formulation and at least one indicium identifying a population for whom
CC the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated, where the pharmaceutical
CC formulation comprises a statin as at least one active ingredient and the
CC identified population is partially or wholly defined by having a statin
CC response marker I, where a trial population having the statin response
CC marker I exhibits a better HDLC response to the pharmaceutical
CC formulation than to treatment with atorvastatin or salt of atorvastatin
CC acid. It also comprises packaging material and a pharmaceutical
CC formulation contained within the packaging material, where the
CC pharmaceutical formulation comprises a statin as at least one separate
CC active ingredient, and the packaging material comprises an approved label
CC which states that the pharmaceutical formulation is indicated for a
CC population partly or wholly defined by having a statin response marker I,
CC where a trial population having the statin response marker exhibits a
CC better HDLC response to the pharmaceutical formulation than to treatment
CC with atorvastatin or a salt of atorvastatin acid. Preferred
CC Oligonucleotide: The isolated oligonucleotide is an allele-specific
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes to an allele of the ITGB3
CC gene at a region containing the polymorphic site. The isolated
CC oligonucleotide is a primer-extension oligonucleotide. The kit is for

haplotyping the integrin, beta 3 (ITGB3) gene of all individual, comprises a set of oligonucleotides designed for identifying at least one of the alleles at each polymorphic site (PS) in a set of two or more polymorphic sites. Preferred Method: Determining whether an individual has a statin response marker I or a statin response marker II comprises determining the copy number in the individual of the haplotype, where if the selected haplotype is one of haplotypes given in the specification, then the individual has a statin response marker I if the individual has at least one copy of the selected haplotype and a statin response marker II if the individual has zero copy of the selected haplotype; and the individual has a statin response marker I if the individual has zero or one copy of the selected haplotype and a statin response marker II if the individual has two copies of the selected haplotype. The individual is a candidate for treatment with a statin. The determining step comprises genotyping each polymorphic site in a set of polymorphic sites comprising the selected haplotype and using the results of the genotyping step to identify, for the set of polymorphic sites the haplotype pair present in the individual. The determining step comprises consulting a data repository, that provides information on the copy number present in the individual for the selected haplotype. The data repository is the individual's medical records or a medical data card. Assigning an individual to a first or second statin response marker group comprises determining the copy number in the individual or a haplotype and assigning the individual to the first statin response marker group if the individual has at least one copy of the selected haplotype and to the second statin response marker group if the individual has zero copy of the selected haplotype; and assigning the individual to the first statin response marker group if the individual has zero or one copy of the selected haplotype and to the second statin response marker group if the individual has two copies of the selected haplotype. The determining step comprises genotyping each polymorphic site in a set of polymorphic sites

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
|| |||||
Db 1 CCCCTCATC 10

RESULT 408
ADS76817/c
ID ADS76817 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX
AC ADS76817;
XX
DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #599.
XX
KW ss; primer; cytostatic; RNA interference; RNAl; gene silencing;
KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;
KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;
KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;
KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004085621-A2.
XX

PD 07-OCT-2004.

XX
PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.

XX
PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.

XX
PA (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX
PI Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-728732/71.

XX

PT Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1 and cystatin C.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 599; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a) providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
|||||
Db 10 ACCTCACCGC 1

RESULT 409
ADS77906/c
ID ADS77906 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX
AC ADS77906;

XX
DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #1688.

XX
KW ss; primer; cytostatic; RNA interference; RNAl; gene silencing;
KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;
KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;
KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;
KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO2004085621-A2.

XX
PD 07-OCT-2004.

XX
PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.

XX
PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.

XX
PA (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX
PI Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-728732/71.

XX
PT Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1 and cystatin C.

XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 1688; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a) providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the

CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing
CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer
CC used in the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTC 19
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 CTCCTTC 1

RESULT 410
ADS77243
ID ADS77243 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADS77243;
XX
DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #1025.

XX
KW ss; primer; cytostatic; RNA interference; RNAi; gene silencing;
KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;
KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;
KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;
KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004085621-A2.

XX
PD 07-OCT-2004.

XX
PF 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.

XX
PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.

XX
PA (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX
PI Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-728732/71.

XX
PT Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a
PT gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous
PT cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1
PT and cystatin C.

XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1025; 149pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a)
CC providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of
CC expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide
CC dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the
CC specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a
CC lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the
CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing
CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer
CC used in the method of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10

RESULT 411
ADU19887/c
ID ADU19887 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADU19887;
XX
DT 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #1678.
XX
KW screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;
KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.

XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004092198-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-2004.

XX
PF 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.

XX
PR 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.

XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.

XX
PI Nacht M;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-758333/74.

XX
PT Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide
PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis
PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity
PT of expressed product.

XX
PS Disclosure; Page 90; 100pp; English.

XX
CC The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents
CC capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a
CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the
CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing
CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein
CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein
CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for
CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing
CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that
CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 TTCCTCAGCA 1

RESULT 412
ADU20095/c
ID ADU20095 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX
AC ADU20095;

XX
DT 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)

XX
DE Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #1886.

XX
KW screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;
KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.


```

OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2004092198-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-OCT-2004.
XX
XX PF 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.
XX
XX PR 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.
XX
XX PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
XX PI Nacht M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-758333/74.
XX
XX PT Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide
XX PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis
XX PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity
XX PT of expressed product.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 93; 100pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents
XX CC capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a
XX CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the
XX CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing
XX CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein
XX CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein
XX CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for
XX CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing
XX CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that
XX CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 413
ADU18923/c
ID ADU18923 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
XX AC ADU18923;
XX
XX DT 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #714.
XX
XX KW screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;
XX KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN WO2004092198-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-OCT-2004.
XX
XX PF 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.
XX
XX PR 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.
XX
XX PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
XX PI Nacht M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-758333/74.
XX
XX PT Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide
XX PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis
XX PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity
XX PT of expressed product.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 93; 100pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents
XX CC capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a
XX CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the
XX CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing
XX CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein
XX CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein
XX CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for
XX CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing
XX CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that
XX CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity of expressed product.

Disclosure; Page 70; 100pp; English.

The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that was used in the exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PT of any of the CHRNA2 haplotypes.
XX
PS Claim 42; SEQ ID NO 26; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for determining whether an
CC individual has a response marker I or II. The method involves determining
CC whether the individual has zero copies or at least one copy of any of the
CC cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, alpha polypeptide 2 (CHRNA2) haplotypes.
CC The composition and methods are useful for diagnosing and treating a
CC cognitive disorder, e.g. mild or moderate dementia of the Alzheimer's
CC type, or dementia associated with Parkinson's disease. The method of the
CC invention is also useful for predicting the expected therapeutic response
CC of an individual to treatment with galantamine and for gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is the human CHRNA2 gene polymorphic site 6 (PS6)
CC detecting primer extension oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 1 CTCCTCCCTCC 10

RESULT 415
ADZ24419/C
ID ADZ24419 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADZ24419;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SNP detection related oligonucleotide #1386.
XX
KW ss; haplotype mapping; SNP detection; tumor; cytostatic; neoplasm;
KW immune disorder; cardiovascular disease; metabolic disorder;
KW respiratory disease; musculoskeletal disease; renal disease;
KW nephrotropic; endocrine disease; genitourinary disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2005030952-A1.
XX
PD 07-APR-2005.
XX
PF 30-SEP-2004; 2004WO-JP014784.
XX
PR 30-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00342519.
PR 28-MAY-2004; 2004JP-00158717.
XX
PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
PA (STAG-) STAGEN CO LTD.
PA (SEKI/) SEKINE A.
PA (IIDA/) IIDA A.
PA (SAIT/) SAITO S.
XX
PI Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S, Nakamura Y, Kamatani N;
XX
DR WPI; 2005-305936/31.
XX
PT Analyzing haplotype, by detecting polymorphism in drug-related genes,
PT electing common polymorphism (CP), building haplotype block using CP,
PT specifying CP within block, specifying tag polymorphism from CP within
PT block.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1386; 1290pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of analyzing haplotype, by detecting
CC gene polymorphism in drug-related genes such as aryl acetylamide
CC deacetylase, arylalkylamine N-acetyl transferase or ATP-binding cassette,

CC sub-family A (ABCl), member 1. The method is useful for analyzing
CC haplotype. The method is useful for estimating the sensitivity or disease
CC of a medicine or a foreign material, for selecting medicine for
CC preventing or treating diseases, for determining appropriate dosage of
CC medicine for preventing or treating a disease, for analyzing a drug
CC interaction, and for determining the related polymorphism relative to the
CC sensitivity of the medicine, foreign material or disease. The diseases
CC include malignant tumor, immune disorder circulatory disease, metabolic
CC disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease and muscle associated
CC disease. The method enables analysis of the individual differences
CC related to the sensitivity of a medicine, using a haplotype, without
CC using each single nucleotide polymorphism. The present sequence
CC represents a human SNP detection related oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 10 ACCACATCGC 1

RESULT 416
AAX14673
ID AAX14673 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAX14673;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix third strand of HER-2 gene nucleotides 4250-4260.
XX
KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
KW oncogene; virus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5861244-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
XX
PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 15-16; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of

CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
Db 2 TCTCCCTTC 11

RESULT 417
AAX77649/C
ID AAX77649 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAX77649;
XX
DT 09-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE N11 active EGS 13.
XX
KW External guide sequence; EGS; target mRNA; identification; diagnostic;
KW inactivation; essential gene; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9927135-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024854.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-00976220.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079851P.
XX
PA (INNO-) INNOVIR LAB INC.
XX
PI Nilsen TW, Robertson HD, Kindt TJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357853/30.
XX
PT Identifying and inhibiting functional nucleic acid molecules in cells.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 28; 58pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method allowing essential or functional
CC genes to be rapidly identified and inactivated. The method is able to
CC firstly identify most of the essential genes in an organism (i.e. a
CC bacteria or a eukaryote) needed for survival, and secondly it provides
CC for reducing or inactivating their expression. The method is able to
CC identify functional oligonucleotide molecules able to be used as
CC diagnostic reagents and therapeutics. The method provides a means for
CC identifying essential genes whose sequence is known only as part of a
CC genome with unknown function, as well as a means for identifying
CC functional oligonucleotide molecules. The method involves the use of a
CC nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) a first reporter gene encoding a
CC fusion protein comprising a protein of interest (itself translated from
CC an RNA of interest) and a reporter protein, a second reporter gene
CC encoding a second reporter protein, and (c) a targeting gene encoding a
CC functional oligonucleotide molecule such as an external guide sequence
CC (EGS), a ribozyme or an antisense RNA and targeted to the RNA of interest
CC at a site on the first reporter gene able to encode the RNA of interest
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCAGTCATC 2

RESULT 418
ABQ86500/C
ID ABQ86500 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ86500;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 255.
XX
KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX
PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 47; 325pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 419
ABQ86311/C
ID ABQ86311 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ86311;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 66.
XX

KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX
PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 39; 325pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTCCCT 1

RESULT 420
ABQ87508/c
ID ABQ87508 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ87508;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 1263.
XX
KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX

DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX
PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 89; 325pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1

RESULT 421
ABQ86275/c
ID ABQ86275 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ86275;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 30.
XX
KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX
PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 37; 325pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of


```
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 422
ABV65543
ID ABV65543 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV65543;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 3329.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 3329.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 117; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACGCCCC 10
```

```
RESULT 423
ABV67130/c
ID ABV67130 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67130;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 4916.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 160; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCCTC 1

RESULT 424
ABV69379/c
ID ABV69379 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69379;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7165.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
```

KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 225; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 425
ABV64478/C
ID ABV64478 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64478;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 2264.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX

PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 88; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTCCCT 1

RESULT 426
ABV67620
ID ABV67620 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67620;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5406.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 174; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed

CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 427
ABV68821/C
ID ABV68821 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68821;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6607.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 208; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 429
ABV64672/C
ID ABV64672 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 11 TCATCTCCCC 2

RESULT 428
ABV69046/C
ID ABV69046 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69046;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6832.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 215; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCACC 1

RESULT 429
ABV64672/C
ID ABV64672 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.

XX ABV64672;
AC
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human skin EST 2458.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 93; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 430
ABV65631
ID ABV65631 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV65631;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human skin EST 3417.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 120; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 2 GCCCCTCCCT 11

RESULT 431
ABV66709/c
ID ABV66709 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV66709;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human skin EST 4495.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR

XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 149; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 10 CCCCATCCTA 1

RESULT 432
ABV68137
ID ABV68137 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68137;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5923.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 189; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or

CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 2 GCGCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 433
ABV62406/c
ID ABV62406 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV62406;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 192.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 31; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 10 TTCCTAGGCA 1

RESULT 434
ABV69827/C
ID ABV69827 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69827;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7613.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 241; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 10 TTCCTAGGCA 1

RESULT 435
ABV68826
ID ABV68826 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68826;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Human skin EST 6612.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 209; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 2 GGCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 436
ABV71899/C
ID ABV71899 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71899;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 9685.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
PT Claim 24; Page 313; 1345pp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 10 GCCCCTCCCT 1

RESULT 437
ABL91969/c
ID ABL91969 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABL91969;
XX
DT 30-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Pan-Endothelial Marker SEQ ID NO 67.
XX
KW Human; mouse; rat; TEM; tumour endothelial marker; NEM; PEM; cytostatic;
KW normal endothelial marker; pan-endothelial marker; immunostimulant;
KW antiangiogenic; tumour; neoangiogenesis; vascularised tumour;
KW polycystic kidney disease; diabetes; retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200210217-A2.
XX
PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024031.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222599P.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224360P.
PR 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282850P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-291856/33.
XX

PT An isolated molecule comprising an antibody variable region which
PT specifically binds to an extracellular domain of a tumor endothelial
XX marker (TEM) protein, useful for inhibiting tumor growth.
PS Example 4; Page 326; 331pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated molecule comprising an antibody
CC variable region which specifically binds to an extracellular domain of a
CC tumour endothelial marker (TEM) protein selected from ABB90732, ABB90740,
CC ABB90749, ABB90750 and ABB90769. The antibodies which bind to TEM
CC proteins have cytostatic, immunostimulant and antiangiogenic activity.
CC They are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, neoangiogenesis in subjects
CC bearing a vascularised tumour, polycystic kidney disease, diabetic
CC retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis. Human, mouse and rat TEM
CC genes and the encoded proteins (ABL92075-ABL92141 and ABB90721-ABB90789)
CC are disclosed, as are marker oligonucleotide sequences: tumour
CC endothelial markers (TEM) ABL91996-ABL92041 and ABL92143-ABL92191; normal
CC endothelial markers (NEM) ABL92042-ABL92074; and pan-endothelial markers
CC (PEM) ABL91903-ABL91995. The present sequence is that of an
CC oligonucleotide marker useful to the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 11 CATCCTAAGC 2

RESULT 438
ABX71894/c
ID ABX71894 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABX71894;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA tag used to identify human gene encoding PEM 67.
XX
KW Human; endothelial cell; EC; tumour endothelial cell; TEM; NEM;
KW Tumour endothelial marker; normal endothelial marker; PEM;
KW pan-endothelial marker; polycystic kidney disease; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis; tumour angiogenesis;
KW neoangiogenesis; immune response; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200283874-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US008253.
XX
PR 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282850P.
PR 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354262P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Carson-Walter E, St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093016/08.
XX
PT New purified human transmembrane protein, designated as tumor endothelial
PT marker (TEM) 3, useful for detecting, diagnosing or treating tumors,
PT polycystic kidney disease, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis or
PT psoriasis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 97; 374pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to a novel method for the isolation of
CC endothelial cells (ECs), and the identification of genes expressed in
CC normal and tumour ECs. Tumour endothelial marker (TEM), normal
CC endothelial marker (NEM), and pan-endothelial marker (PEM) genes are
CC identified in human ECs. The human EC marker proteins and the
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them are useful for detecting,
CC diagnosing or treating tumours as well as polycystic kidney disease,
CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis. They are also
CC useful for inhibiting neoangiogenesis or tumour angiogenesis, for
CC inducing an immune response to tumour endothelial cells in a patient, or
CC for identifying candidate drugs for treating tumours. ABX71828-ABX71999
CC represent DNA tags for human PEM, TEM or NEM genes
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 11 CATCCTAAGC 2

RESULT 439
ADQ35233
ID ADQ35233 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ35233;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 50.
XX
KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260931-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518857/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful
PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 50; 250pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method
CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of
CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors
CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar
CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both
CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those
CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of
CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining
CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and
CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with

CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The
CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.
CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes
CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of
CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent
CC human DNA tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-
CC bearing skin.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 2 GGCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 440
ADQ35513/c
ID ADQ35513 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ35513;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 330.
XX
KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260931-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518857/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful
PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 330; 250pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method
CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of
CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors
CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar
CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both
CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those
CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of
CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining
CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and
CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with
CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The
CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.
CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes
CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of
CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent

CC human DNA Tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-
CC bearing skin.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other; 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
Db 10 CTCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 441
ADQ35583/C
ID ADQ35583 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ35583;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 400.
XX
KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260931-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518857/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful
PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 400; 250pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method
CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of
CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors
CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar
CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both
CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those
CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of
CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining
CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and
CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with
CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The
CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.
CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes
CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of
CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent
CC human DNA Tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-
CC bearing skin.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other; 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 11 TACTAAGCAT 2

RESULT 442
ADQ33950/C
ID ADQ33950 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ33950;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2040.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 2040; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other; 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	4	CCTCATCGCC 13 	
Db	10	CCTCATCTCC 1	
RESULT 443			
ADQ33674/c			
ID	ADQ33674	standard; DNA; 11 BP.	
XX			
AC	ADQ33674;		
XX			
DT	23-SEP-2004	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1764.		
XX			
KW	facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;		
KW	homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX			
PN	DE10260928-A1.		
XX			
PD	08-JUL-2004.		
XX			
PF	20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.		
XX			
PR	20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.		
XX			
PA	(HENK) HENKEL KGAA.		
XX			
PI	Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;		
PI	Conradt M, Hofmann K;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2004-518855/50.		
XX			
PT	In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for		
PT	assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic		
PT	agents, based on differential expression analysis.		
XX			
PS	Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1764; 577pp; German.		
XX			
CC	This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes		
CC	that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises		
CC	recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed		
CC	(transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or		
CC	their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other		
CC	human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the		
CC	breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression		
CC	(SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different		
CC	between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an		
CC	in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test		
CC	kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are		
CC	immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and		
CC	a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products		
CC	of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of		
CC	cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or		
CC	disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for		
CC	identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows		
CC	identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial		
CC	skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic		
CC	agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to		
CC	identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;			
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;			
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	15	CTTCCTAAGC 24 	
Db	11	CATCCTAAGC 2	

RESULT 444			
ADQ33896			
ID	ADQ33896	standard; DNA; 11 BP.	
XX			
AC	ADQ33896;		
XX			
DT	23-SEP-2004	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1986.		
XX			
KW	facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;		
KW	homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX			
PN	DE10260928-A1.		
XX			
PD	08-JUL-2004.		
XX			
PF	20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.		
XX			
PR	20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.		
XX			
PA	(HENK) HENKEL KGAA.		
XX			
PI	Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;		
PI	Conradt M, Hofmann K;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2004-518855/50.		
XX			
PT	In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for		
PT	assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic		
PT	agents, based on differential expression analysis.		
XX			
PS	Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1986; 577pp; German.		
XX			
CC	This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes		
CC	that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises		
CC	recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed		
CC	(transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or		
CC	their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other		
CC	human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the		
CC	breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression		
CC	(SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different		
CC	between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an		
CC	in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test		
CC	kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are		
CC	immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and		
CC	a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products		
CC	of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of		
CC	cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or		
CC	disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for		
CC	identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows		
CC	identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial		
CC	skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic		
CC	agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to		
CC	identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.		
XX			
SQ	Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;			
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;			
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
QY	11	GCCCCCTCCT 20 	
Db	2	GCCCCCTCCCT 11	

RESULT 445
ADQ33355
ID ADQ33355 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

```
XX AC ADQ333355;
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1445.
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
XX KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN DE10260928-A1.
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
XX PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
XX PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1445; 577pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
XX CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
XX CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
XX CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
XX CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
XX CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
XX CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
XX CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
XX CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
XX CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
XX CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
XX CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
XX CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
XX CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
XX CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
XX CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
XX CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
XX CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
XX CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
XX CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
XX CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 2 GGCCCTTCCT 11

RESULT 446
ADQ34961/c
ID ADQ34961 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ADQ34961;
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
```

```
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 3051.
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
XX KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN DE10260928-A1.
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
XX PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
XX PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3051; 577pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
XX CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
XX CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
XX CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
XX CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
XX CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
XX CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
XX CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
XX CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
XX CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
XX CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
XX CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
XX CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
XX CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
XX CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
XX CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
XX CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
XX CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
XX CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
XX CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
XX CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCC 15
Db 11 TCATCTCCCC 2

RESULT 447
ADQ32544
ID ADQ32544 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX AC ADQ32544;
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 634.
XX KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
```

KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 634; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 GCCCCTGCCT 10

RESULT 448
ADQ34355/c
ID ADQ34355 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ34355;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2445.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2445; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTCCT 20
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 GCCTCTTCCT 1

RESULT 449
ADQ33894
ID ADQ33894 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ33894;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1984.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX

PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
XX Conradt M, Hofmann K;
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 1984; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10

RESULT 450
ADQ34474/c
ID ADQ34474 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ34474;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2564.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
PF
XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
PR
XX

PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2564; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCCTC 1

RESULT 451
ADS78033
ID ADS78033 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADS78033;
XX
DT 30-DEC-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Breast cancer detection oligonucleotide #1815.
XX
KW ss; primer; cytostatic; RNA interference; RNAi; gene silencing;
KW antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor; cathepsin K inhibitor;
KW cathepsin L inhibitor; cathepsin F inhibitor;
KW metalloprotease 2 inhibitor; thrombospondin-2 antagonist;
KW collagen antagonist; diagnosis; breast tissue; cancer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004085621-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-2004.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2004; 2004WO-US008866.
PF
XX 20-MAR-2003; 2003US-0456735P.
PR
XX (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.
PA

XX Polyak K, Porter D, Allinen M;
XX WPI; 2004-728732/71.
XX Diagnosing breast cancer comprises determining expression levels of a
PT gene selected from those differentially expressed in normal or cancerous
PT cells of a breast tissue sample including interleukin 1, thrombospondin 1
PT and cystatin C.
XX
PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 1815; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of diagnosis (M1) comprising: (a)
CC providing a test sample of breast tissue; (b) determining the level of
CC expression in the test sample of a gene (e.g. interleukin-8, superoxide
CC dismutase 2 and tubulin, alpha 3) selected from Table 1 given in the
CC specification, and (c) if the gene is expressed in the test sample at a
CC lower level than in a control normal breast tissue sample, diagnosing the
CC test sample as containing cancer cells. The method is used for diagnosing
CC breast cancer. This sequence corresponds to an oligonucleotide primer
CC used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CTCACCGCCC 10
||| |||||
||| |||||

RESULT 452
ADZ24447
ID ADZ24447 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADZ24447;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SNP detection related oligonucleotide #1414.
XX
KW ss; haplotype mapping; SNP detection; tumor; cytostatic; neoplasm;
KW immune disorder; cardiovascular disease; metabolic disorder;
KW respiratory disease; musculoskeletal disease; renal disease;
KW nephrotropic; endocrine disease; genitourinary disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2005030952-A1.
XX
PD 07-APR-2005.
XX
PF 30-SEP-2004; 2004WO-JP014784.
XX
PR 30-SEP-2003; 2003JP-00342519.
PR 28-MAY-2004; 2004JP-00158717.
XX
PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
PA (STAG-) STAGEN CO LTD.
PA (SEKI/) SEKINE A.
PA (IIDA/) IIDA A.
PA (SAIT/) SAITO S.
XX
PI Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S, Nakamura Y, Kamatani N;
XX WPI; 2005-305936/31.
DR
XX Analyzing haplotype, by detecting polymorphism in drug-related genes,
PT electing common polymorphism (CP), building haplotype block using CP,
PT specifying CP within block, specifying tag polymorphism from CP within
PT block.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1414; 1290pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of analyzing haplotype, by detecting
CC gene polymorphism in drug-related genes such as aryl acetylammide
CC deacetylase, arylalkylamine N-acetyl transferase or ATP-binding cassette,
CC sub-family A (ABC1), member 1. The method is useful for analyzing
CC haplotype. The method is useful for estimating the sensitivity or disease
CC of a medicine or a foreign material, for selecting medicine for
CC preventing or treating diseases, for determining appropriate dosage of
CC medicine for preventing or treating a disease, for analyzing a drug
CC interaction, and for determining the related polymorphism relative to the
CC sensitivity of the medicine, foreign material or disease. The diseases
CC include malignant tumor, immune disorder circulatory disease, metabolic
CC disease, kidney disease, respiratory disease and muscle associated
CC disease. The method enables analysis of the individual differences
CC related to the sensitivity of a medicine, using a haplotype, without
CC using each single nucleotide polymorphism. The present sequence
CC represents a human SNP detection related oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCG 11
Db 1 CACGTCATCG 10
||| |||||
||| |||||

RESULT 453
AAT63037/c
ID AAT63037 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AAT63037;
XX
DT 02-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE TNF-alpha mRNA series 3 (3' untranslated region) oligonucleotide 8.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; therapeutic agent;
KW chimeric oligonucleotide library; antisense binding site;
KW antisense compound; drug target validation; 3' untranslated region; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX WO9710332-A2.
PN
XX 20-MAR-1997.
PD
XX 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002275.
PF
XX 14-SEP-1995; 95GB-00018864.
PR
XX (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.
PA
XX Schmidt G;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-202228/18.
DR
XX Chimeric oligo:nucleotide library - for use in identifying anti-sense
PT binding sites in target messenger RNA.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 29; 44pp; English.
PS
XX Oligonucleotides of series 3,AAT63030-37, have specific anti-mRNA
CC sequences to the 3' untranslated region (nucleotides 1489-1585) of tumour
CC necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha mRNA. These oligonucleotides are an example
CC of a new chimeric oligonucleotide library, used to identify an antisense
CC binding site in a target mRNA (in this case TNF-alpha). The library
CC comprises a set of distinct chimeric oligonucleotides capable of
CC hybridising to mRNA to form a duplex, the nucleotide sequences of which

CC each have a common length of 7-20 bases. All of the nucleotides of the
CC common length which are present as subsequences in the target mRNA are
CC present in the library. Each nucleotide sequence comprises a recognition
CC region recognisable by a duplex-cutting RNase, and a flanking region of
CC chemically modified nucleotides which binds to the mRNA sufficiently
CC tightly to stabilise the duplex for the RNase. Each oligonucleotide is
CC protected against exonuclease attack. The libraries can be used to
CC identify optimal effective antisense compounds against specific mRNA
CC targets. The antisense compounds are useful as potential therapeutic
CC agents, and as tools for drug target validation
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 10 CTTTCCTAAG 1

RESULT 454
AAV32291
ID AAV32291 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AAV32291;
XX
DT 18-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Random primed reverse transcription PCR primer 31.
XX
KW RT-PCR; primer; amplification; reverse transcription; RNA fingerprinting;
KW differential gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9813521-A1.
XX
PD 02-APR-1998.
XX
PF 26-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP005290.
XX
PR 27-SEP-1996; 96GB-00020216.
XX
PA (SANR-) FOND CENT SAN RAFFAELE DEL MONTE TABOR.
XX
PI Consalez G, Fesce R;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-230725/20.
XX
PT Differential screening of gene expression by reverse transcription
PT polymerase chain reaction - uses random priming with primers selected for
PT high efficiency and selectivity by computer screening of database(s).
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 24; 37pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a method for the differential screening of gene
CC expression by random primed reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR). The
CC primer sequences are generated by stimulating PCR reactions on non-
CC redundant mammalian nucleotide sequence databank entries containing at
CC least 1,000 bp of coding region. The primers selected, such as the
CC present one, had to meet various criteria such as having an efficiency
CC index between 2-10, having a selectivity index higher than 1, being 12 bp
CC long i.e. 8 C or G and 4 T or A, and each primer differed from the others
CC in at least 5 of the 8 bases at the 3'-end. The invention claims the
CC selected primers make it possible to use internally primed, PCR-based RNA
CC fingerprinting for simple, exhaustive and systematic analysis of
CC differential gene expression as an advantageous alternative to
CC differential display. The method can also be useful for isolating new
CC coding sequences and to compare known and new genes
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 1 CGCCTCATTGCS 12

RESULT 455
AAX76712
ID AAX76712 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AAX76712;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE TNF-alpha inhibitor Z8903.
XX
KW TNF-alpha; inhibitor; chimeric antisense oligonucleotide; septic shock;
KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory skin disorder; cachexia;
KW autoimmune disorder; meningococcal septicaemia; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW pulmonary inflammatory disorder; graft versus host disease; lymphoma;
KW psoriasis; eczema; ultraviolet erythema; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9927086-A1.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 24-NOV-1998; 98WO-GB003500.
XX
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97GB-00024916.
PR 26-JAN-1998; 98GB-00001617.
XX
PA (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.
XX
PI Schmidt G, Thompson AH;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-347715/29.
XX
PT Chimeric antisense oligonucleotides against tumor necrosis factor alpha
PT useful for treating inflammatory skin disorders.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 27; 39pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotides, of the
CC invention, that is an inhibitor of tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-
CC alpha). Compositions, containing the chimeric antisense oligonucleotides
CC and a duplex cutting enzyme, are useful in the treatment of disorders
CC associated with expression of TNF-alpha (especially in keratinocytes).
CC Such disorders are, e.g. inflammatory skin disorders, cachexia, an
CC autoimmune disorder, meningococcal septicaemia, a pulmonary inflammatory
CC disorder, rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock, graft versus host disease
CC and lymphoma. Inflammatory skin disorders are, e.g. psoriasis, eczema and
CC ultraviolet erythema. Once the mRNA is cut by the RNase in the chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotide, the mRNA and the oligonucleotide detach,
CC leaving the antisense oligonucleotide to bind another mRNA. Hence the
CC chimeric antisense oligonucleotide acts catalytically. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are protected against attack by exonuclease, increasing
CC their half-life. The presence of flanking regions that are chemically
CC modified, increases the binding constant of the oligonucleotide for
CC hybridisation to the target mRNA and increases the stability of the
CC oligonucleotide in vivo
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAG 23
| | | | | | | |
Db 3 CTTTCCTAAG 12

RESULT 456
AAC80715
ID AAC80715 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AAC80715;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:135.
XX
KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;
KW immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;
KW cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;
KW B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction; vaccine;
KW allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;
KW parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;
KW immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;
KW antimicrobial; antiallergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;
KW antiasthmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200061151-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009839.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898P.
XX
PA (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.
PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.
PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.
XX
PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-006880/01.
XX
PT Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of
PT allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating symptoms
PT resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 46pp; English.
XX

The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides
(AAC80581-C80723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long and
comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or 5'-RY-CpG-RY
-3'. The central CpG motif is unmethylated, and the oligonucleotides
optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make them more resistant
to degradation. The invention also relates to an oligonucleotide delivery
complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the invention and a targetting
agent, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide
delivery complex. The oligonucleotides are able to induce either a cell-
mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral (B-cell, antibody) response, with
oligonucleotides of the sequence 5'-RY-CpG-RY-3' being able to induce a
cell-mediated response, and those of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3'
being able to induce a humoral response. It is thought that after
administration, the oligonucleotide acts on antigen-presenting cells
(e.g., macrophages and dendritic cells), which then release cytokines,
leading to activation of natural killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or
humoral response can then occur by activation of T- or B-cells. The
induction of an immune response is useful for treating, preventing or
ameliorating an allergic reaction (preferably asthma), or an infection,
where an immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide is administered either alone or
in combination with an anti-allergenic agent or anti-infectious agent.
The allergic conditions which may be treated include eczema, allergic
rhinitis, hayfever, urticaria, food allergies and other atopic

CC conditions, and the infections which may be treated include viral,
CC bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS,
CC leishmania and schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be
CC used in the treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus
CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease
CC associated with immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from
CC exposure to an agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG
CC oligonucleotide, either alone or in combination with an anti-cancer
CC agent, is useful for treating solid tumour cancer. The induction of an
CC immune response is used in antisense therapy and to improve the efficacy
CC of a vaccine. The oligonucleotide is preferably administered to
CC lymphocytes ex vivo, producing activated lymphocytes which are then
CC administered to the host. The present sequence represents an immunogenic
CC CpG oligodeoxynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 TCGCCCTTC 10

RESULT 457
AAC80689
ID AAC80689 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC AAC80689;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotide, SEQ ID NO:109.
XX
KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; unmethylated; antigen-presenting cell;
KW immunogenic; cytokine release; natural killer cell; NK cell activation;
KW cell-mediated immune response; T-cell response; humoral response;
KW B-cell response; antibody production; immune response induction; vaccine;
KW allergy; asthma; infection; bacterial; viral; fungal; protozoal;
KW parasitic; tuberculosis; AIDS; autoimmune disease; lupus erythematosus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; solid tumour; cancer;
KW immune deficiency; biological warfare agent; cytostatic; antiarthritic;
KW antimicrobial; antiallergic; protozoacide; tuberculostatic;
KW antiasthmatic; dermatological; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200061151-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009839.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128898P.
XX
PA (KLIN/) KLINMAN D.
PA (ISHI/) ISHII K.
PA (VERT/) VERTHELYI D.
XX
PI Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-006880/01.
XX
PT Novel oligonucleotides useful for the prevention and treatment of
PT allergies, cancer, and autoimmune disorders and for ameliorating symptoms
PT resulting from exposure to a bio-warfare agent.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 40; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel immunogenic CpG oligodeoxynucleotides
CC (AAC80581-C80723). The oligonucleotide are at least 10 bases long and

CC comprise one of the generic sequences 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3' or 5'-RY-CpG-RY
CC -3'. The central CpG motif is unmethylated, and the oligonucleotides
CC optionally have phosphorothioate linkages which make them more resistant
CC to degradation. The invention also relates to an oligonucleotide delivery
CC complex comprising an oligonucleotide of the invention and a targeting
CC agent, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the oligonucleotide
CC delivery complex. The oligonucleotides are able to induce either a cell-
CC mediated (T-cell) response or a humoral (B-cell, antibody) response, with
CC oligonucleotides of the sequence 5'-RY-CpG-RY-3' being able to induce a
CC cell-mediated response, and those of the sequence 5'-NNNT-CpG-WNNN-3',
CC being able to induce a humoral response. It is thought that after
CC administration, the oligonucleotide acts on antigen-presenting cells
CC (e.g., macrophages and dendritic cells), which then release cytokines,
CC leading to activation of natural killer (NK) cells. A cell-mediated or
CC humoral response can then occur by activation of T- or B-cells. The
CC induction of an immune response is useful for treating, preventing or
CC ameliorating an allergic reaction (preferably asthma), or an infection,
CC where an immunogenic CpG oligonucleotide is administered either alone or
CC in combination with an anti-allergenic agent or anti-infectious agent.
CC The allergic conditions which may be treated include eczema, allergic
CC rhinitis, hayfever, urticaria, food allergies and other atopic
CC conditions, and the infections which may be treated include viral,
CC bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS,
CC leishmania and schistosomiasis. Immune response induction may also be
CC used in the treatment of an autoimmune disorder (e.g., lupus
CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis), a disease
CC associated with immune system deficiency, and symptoms resulting from
CC exposure to an agent of biological warfare. An immunogenic CpG
CC oligonucleotide, either alone or in combination with an anti-cancer
CC agent, is useful for treating solid tumour cancer. The induction of an
CC immune response is used in antisense therapy and to improve the efficacy
CC of a vaccine. The oligonucleotide is preferably administered to
CC lymphocytes ex vivo, producing activated lymphocytes which are then
CC administered to the host. The present sequence represents an immunogenic
CC CpG oligodeoxynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 458
ABI26159/C
ID ABI26159 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI26159;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326132 for detecting SNP TSC0032929.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326132; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 12 CTTCTTAAC 3

RESULT 459
ABI29089
ID ABI29089 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI29089;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 329062 for detecting SNP TSC0034738.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 329062; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

Db 3 CCCATCCTAA 12

RESULT 460

ABI11093/c
ID ABI11093 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX
AC ABI11093;

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 311066 for detecting SNP TSC0024292.

XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 311066; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7 CATCGCCCT 16

Db 11 CATCGACCCT 2

RESULT 461

ABI41247
ID ABI41247 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX
AC ABI41247;

XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341220 for detecting SNP TSC0041937.

XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341220; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10

Db 2 CCACCTCAAC 11

RESULT 462

ABI70700/c

ID ABI70700 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX
AC ABI70700;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370673 for detecting SNP TSC0058310.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370673; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTCTTC 3
RESULT 463
ABI62947/C
ID ABI62947 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI62947;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362920 for detecting SNP TSC0053531.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362920; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTCAAC 3
RESULT 464
ABI21722
ID ABI21722 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI21722;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321695 for detecting SNP TSC0030421.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321695; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 2 CCTCATCACC 11

RESULT 465
ABH91575/c
ID ABH91575 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH91575;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 291568 for detecting SNP TSC0014836.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 291568; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 12 TCCTAAACAT 3

RESULT 466
ABI41966/c
ID ABI41966 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI41966;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 341939 for detecting SNP TSC0042302.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 341939; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
| | | | | | | | | |

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271536; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 1 CCACCTCAAC 10
|||||||
RESULT 470
ABH85398/c
ID ABH85398 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH85398;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285391 for detecting SNP TSC0012269.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285391; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CACTTCCTAA 1
|||||||
RESULT 471
ABH85729/c
ID ABH85729 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH85729;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285722 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285722; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
|||||
Db 11 CCACCGCATC 2

RESULT 472
ABH86401

ID ABH86401 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH86401;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 286394 for detecting SNP TSC0012710.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
AC ABH86401;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 286394 for detecting SNP TSC0012710.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 286394; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
|||||
Db 2 TTCCTAAGCA 11

RESULT 473
ABI13093/c

ID ABII13093 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABII13093;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313066 for detecting SNP TSC0025454.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313066; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
|||||
Db 11 CCACCTCACC 2

RESULT 474
ABI71850/c

ID ABI71850 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI71850;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371823 for detecting SNP TSC0059007.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371823; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 10 CTTCTTAAC 1

RESULT 475
ABI78538/c
ID ABI78538 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI78538;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378511 for detecting SNP TSC0062816.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378511; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCATCCTAA 1

RESULT 476
ABI81063
ID ABI81063 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI81063;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 381036 for detecting SNP TSC0064139.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 381036; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI0010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 2 TTCCTAATCA 11

RESULT 477
ABI24418/C
ID ABI24418 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI24418;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324391 for detecting SNP TSC0031989.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324391; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 2 TTCCTAATCA 11

RESULT 477
ABI24418/C
ID ABI24418 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI24418;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324391 for detecting SNP TSC0031989.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324391; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 11 TCCTAACAT 2

RESULT 478
ABI02309
ID ABI02309 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02309;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302282 for detecting SNP TSC0019906.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302282; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCGCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 479
ABH8987
ID ABH8987 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH8987;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 288980 for detecting SNP TSC0013751.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 288980; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCTTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 480
ABI42229
ID ABI42229 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI42229;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342202 for detecting SNP TSC0004659.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 288980 for detecting SNP TSC0013751.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 288980; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCTTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 480
ABI42229
ID ABI42229 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI42229;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342202 for detecting SNP TSC0004659.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 342202; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 1 CCCCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 481
ABI49387/C
ID ABI49387 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI49387;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349360 for detecting SNP TSC0007230.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT

XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349360; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 11 TCCCCCCTTC 2

RESULT 482
ABI69041
ID ABI69041 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI69041;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 369014 for detecting SNP TSC0057403.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 369014; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 483
ABI57425/C
ID ABI57425 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI57425;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357398 for detecting SNP TSC0050589.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357398; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 10 CTTCCTAAGC 1

RESULT 484
ABI65109/c
ID ABI65109 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI65109;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 365082 for detecting SNP TSC0054906.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 365082; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4 CCTCATCGCC 13
Db 10 CCTCATCTCC 1

RESULT 485
ABI25738/c
ID ABI25738 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI25738;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 325711 for detecting SNP TSC0032671.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW

central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
KW
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 325711; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCTCAAC 2

RESULT 486
ABI26262/c
ID ABI26262 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI26262;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326235 for detecting SNP TSC0032968.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326235; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
PS This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 10 TCCTAACCAT 1

RESULT 487
ABH80800
ID ABH80800 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH80800;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 280793 for detecting SNP TSC0009077.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 280793; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 2 CCACCTTATC 11

RESULT 488
ABI31053
ID ABI31053 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI31053;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331026 for detecting SNP TSC0035918.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331026; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 1 CACCCCCTTCC 10

RESULT 489
ABI09127
ID ABI09127 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI09127;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 309100 for detecting SNP TSC0023367.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 309100; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 ACCTCATCTC 11

RESULT 490
ABH84420/c
ID ABH84420 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
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```
AC ABH84420;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 284413 for detecting SNP TSC0011825.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 284413; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTTAA 22
Db 12 CTCCTTCCTAA 3

RESULT 491
ABI13238/c
ID ABI13238 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI13238;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313211 for detecting SNP TSC0025572.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
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XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313211; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCAAA 1

RESULT 492
ABH92015/c
ID ABH92015 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92015;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292008 for detecting SNP TSC0015047.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313211; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCAAA 1

RESULT 492
ABH92015/c
ID ABH92015 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92015;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292008 for detecting SNP TSC0015047.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292008; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CCCCTCCCTA 3

RESULT 493
ABI45758/c
ID ABI45758 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI45758;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345731 for detecting SNP TSC0044161.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345731; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

```
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
Db 12 CGCCCTTCCC 3

RESULT 494
ABI49204
ID ABI49204 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI49204;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 349177 for detecting SNP TSC0045956.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 349177; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCTTAA 22
```

```
Db 1 CCATTCTTAA 10

RESULT 495
ABI56671/c
ID ABI56671 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI56671;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 356644 for detecting SNP TSC0006722.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 356644; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCTTA 21
Db 11 CCCCTTCTTA 2

RESULT 496
ABI71473/c
ID ABI71473 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI71473;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371446 for detecting SNP TSC0058776.
```


XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
DR designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
PT
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371446; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 11 TTCCTAACC A 2

RESULT 497
ABI59195
ID ABI59195 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI59195;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 359168 for detecting SNP TSC0009158.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
DR designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
PT
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 359168; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 1 CCCCTCATC 10

RESULT 498
ABI28103/C
ID ABI28103 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI28103;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328076 for detecting SNP TSC0034069.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
PT Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328076; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCATAA 1

RESULT 499
ABI34824/c
ID ABI34824 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI34824;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 334797 for detecting SNP TSC0038412.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 334797; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CACTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 500
ABI09996
ID ABI09996 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI09996;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 309969 for detecting SNP TSC0023756.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 309969; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 3 CCCATCGCCC 12

RESULT 501

ABI43459
ID ABI43459 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI43459;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 343432 for detecting SNP TSC0043069.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 343432; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 3 CCACCTTCATC 12
RESULT 502
ABI58194
ID ABI58194 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI58194;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358167 for detecting SNP TSC0050979.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358167; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTTCCTTA 10
RESULT 503
ABI58705/c
ID ABI58705 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI58705;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358678 for detecting SNP TSC0051239.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358678; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 12 CGCCCCCTACC 3

RESULT 504
ABI78539/c
ID ABI78539 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI78539;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378512 for detecting SNP TSC0062816.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378512; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCGTCCTAA 1

RESULT 505
ABI18278/c
ID ABI18278 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI18278;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 318251 for detecting SNP TSC0028539.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 318251; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
|| |||||

Db 12 CCACCTTCCTA 3

RESULT 506
ABI02411/c
ID ABI02411 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02411;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302384 for detecting SNP TSC0019973.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302384 for detecting SNP TSC0019973.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302384; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
||| |||||

Db 11 CCCTCCCTAA 2

RESULT 507
ABI32036/c
ID ABI32036 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI32036;
XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 332009 for detecting SNP TSC0036638.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 332009; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
| |||||

Db 12 CTACCTCATC 3

RESULT 508
ABH82960
ID ABH82960 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH82960;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 282953 for detecting SNP TSC0011068.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 282953; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 3 CCACCTCAAC 12

RESULT 509
ABH85730/c
ID ABH85730 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH85730;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285723 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285723; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 11 CCACCACATC 2

RESULT 510
ABI12890
ID ABI12890 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI12890;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 312863 for detecting SNP TSC0025339.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 312863; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

```
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCTTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 511
ABI14403
ID ABI14403 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14403;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314376 for detecting SNP TSC0026323.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314376; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 1 CCCCTACCTA 10
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RESULT 512
ABI14794/C
ID ABI14794 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14794;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314767 for detecting SNP TSC0026548.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314767; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCACATC 2

RESULT 513
ABI45902
ID ABI45902 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI45902;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345875 for detecting SNP TSC0044261.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
```

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345875; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTTCCAAA 12

RESULT 514
ABI63614
ID ABI63614 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI63614;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 363587 for detecting SNP TSC0053956.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 363587; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 3 TCCTAAACAT 12

RESULT 515
ABH92999/c
ID ABH92999 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92999;
XX
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292992 for detecting SNP TSC0015445.
XX
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292992; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCCCATC 3

RESULT 516

ABH71097/C

ID ABH71097 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC ABH71097;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 271074 for detecting SNP TSC0002388.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 271074; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 12 TTCCTAACA 3

RESULT 517

ABH98732/C

ID ABH98732 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX

AC ABH98732;

XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 298725 for detecting SNP TSC0018250.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200177384-A2.

XX

PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.

XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 298725; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 10 TTCCTAACA 1

RESULT 518

ABH75078/C

ID ABH75078 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX ABH75078;
AC
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275065 for detecting SNP TSC0003772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 275065; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1
RESULT 519
ABI30315/c
ID ABI30315 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI30315;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 330288 for detecting SNP TSC0035434.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330288; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 12 CTCCTCGCCC 3
RESULT 520
ABH81971
ID ABH81971 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH81971;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 281964 for detecting SNP TSC0010203.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 281964; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTACCTAA 12

RESULT 521
ABI36884
ID ABI36884 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI36884;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 336857 for detecting SNP TSC0039556.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 336857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTTCTTAA 10

RESULT 522
ABI16900/c
ID ABI16900 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI16900;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 316873 for detecting SNP TSC0027651.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 316873; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CTCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 523
ABI51216
ID ABI51216 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI51216;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 351189 for detecting SNP TSC0000218.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 351189; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 3 ACCTAATCGC 12

RESULT 524
ABI54740
ID ABI54740 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI54740;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 354713 for detecting SNP TSC0049238.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 354713; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 3 CAACCTCATC 12

RESULT 525
ABI57280
ID ABI57280 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI57280;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 357253 for detecting SNP TSC00000667.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 357253; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
Db 3 TTCCTAATCA 12

RESULT 526
ABI67180
ID ABI67180 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI67180;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 367153 for detecting SNP TSC0056196.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 367153; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 TCCTAATCAT 10

RESULT 527
ABH93571/c
ID ABH93571 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH93571;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293564 for detecting SNP TSC0015678.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293564; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

```
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 12 ACCTCATCCC 3

RESULT 528
ABI31659/c
ID ABI31659 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI31659;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 331632 for detecting SNP TSC0036372.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 331632; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CCCTTCCAAA 1

RESULT 530
ABI92023/c
ID ABI92023 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI92023;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292016 for detecting SNP TSC0015051.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
```

```
RESULT 529
ABH89749
ID ABH89749 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH89749;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 289742 for detecting SNP TSC0014077.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 289742; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
  Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
  Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 1 CCTCCTCATC 10

RESULT 530
ABH92023/c
ID ABH92023 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH92023;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 292016 for detecting SNP TSC0015051.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
```

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 292016; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 10 ACCTCATCTC 1

RESULT 531
ABI64698/c
ID ABI64698 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI64698;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 364671 for detecting SNP TSC0054648.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 364671; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CTACCTCATC 2

RESULT 532
ABI22284
ID ABI22284 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI22284;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322257 for detecting SNP TSC0030756.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322257; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
||||| |||
Db 2 TCCTAAACAT 11

RESULT 533
ABI24864
ID ABI24864 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI24864;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 324837 for detecting SNP TSC0032252.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 324837; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
||||| |||
Db 3 CCACCACATC 12

RESULT 534
ABI28489
ID ABI28489 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX

AC ABI28489;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328462 for detecting SNP TSC0034314.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328462; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTCC 19
||||| |||
Db 3 CGCCCCCTCC 12

RESULT 535
ABI04927/c
ID ABI04927 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX

AC ABI04927;


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XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 304900 for detecting SNP TSC0021161.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX KW Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX KW Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 304900; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCATCCTAA 3
RESULT 536
ABI30691
ID ABI30691 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI30691;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 330664 for detecting SNP TSC0035645.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX KW Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
```

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PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 330664; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 3 CCACCTCAAC 12
RESULT 537
ABI35505
ID ABI35505 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI35505;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 335478 for detecting SNP TSC0038850.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
```

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 335478; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTTACTAA 12

RESULT 538
ABI15443
ID ABI15443 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI15443;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 315416 for detecting SNP TSC0026910.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 315416; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 1 CCACATCATC 10

RESULT 539
ABI47013/c
ID ABI47013 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI47013;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 346986 for detecting SNP TSC0005687.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 346986; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

Db 11 CCCTTCATAA 2

RESULT 540

ABI61876

ID ABI61876 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI61876;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 361849 for detecting SNP TSC0052888.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 361849; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX PR This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

XX PR acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX PR and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

XX PR oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

XX PR range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

XX PR central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX PR oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

XX PR -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

XX PR represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

XX PR data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

XX PR was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX PR ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22

DB 1 CCCTACCTAA 10

RESULT 541

ABI78595/c

ID ABI78595 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI78595;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378568 for detecting SNP TSC0062846.

XX

KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

XX PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378568; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX PR This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

XX PR acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

XX PR and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

XX PR oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

XX PR range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

XX PR central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

XX PR oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

XX PR -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073

XX PR represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

XX PR data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but

XX PR was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

XX PR ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;

Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1 CCACCTCATC 10

DB 10 CAACCTCATC 1

RESULT 542

ABI81129

ID ABI81129 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC ABI81129;

XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 381102 for detecting SNP TSC0006738.

XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;

XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 381102; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 2 CCACCTCACC 11

RESULT 543
ABH6887
ID ABH68887 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH68887;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 268864 for detecting SNP TSC0001471.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 268864; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX

CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 3 CCCTTTCCTA 12

RESULT 544
ABI21056/c
ID ABI21056 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI21056;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321029 for detecting SNP TSC0030028.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321029; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX


```
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
      Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      9 TCGCCCTTC 18
      ||||| ||||
Db      11 TCGCCACTTC 2

RESULT 545
ABH97990
ID      ABH97990 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABH97990;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 297983 for detecting SNP TSC0017858.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 297983; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
      Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      3 ACCTCATCGC 12
      ||||| |||
Db      2 ACCTCATCCC 11

RESULT 546
ABI02134
```

```
ID      ABI02134 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI02134;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302107 for detecting SNP TSC0019797.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD      18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR      07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA      (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI      Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX      WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT      Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT      designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT      methylation status.
XX
PS      Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC      acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC      and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC      oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC      range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC      central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC      oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC      -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC      represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC      data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC      was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC      ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ      Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
      Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
      Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
      ||| |||||
Db      2 CCCATCCTAA 11

RESULT 547
ABI07705
ID      ABI07705 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC      ABI07705;
XX
DT      22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 307678 for detecting SNP TSC0022620.
XX
KW      SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW      peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW      central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
```

XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 307678; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCCCTACCTA 11

RESULT 548
ABH90030
ID ABH90030 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH90030;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 290023 for detecting SNP TSC0014187.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 290023; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 2 ACCTCACCGC 11

RESULT 549
ABI42987
ID ABI42987 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI42987;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342960 for detecting SNP TSC0042805.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 342960; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

```
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCTTCC 19
Db 3 CTCCTTCC 12

RESULT 550
ABI55807
ID ABI55807 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI55807;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 355780 for detecting SNP TSC0049810.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 355780; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
Qy 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 3 TCCTAAACAT 12

RESULT 551
ABI62884/c
ID ABI62884 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI62884;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362857 for detecting SNP TSC0053491.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362857; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 13 CCCTTCTTAA 22
Db 12 CCCTTCTTAA 3

RESULT 552
ABI67081/c
ID ABI67081 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI67081;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
```

XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 367054 for detecting SNP TSC0056123.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 367054; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCACATC 1

RESULT 553
ABH93219/c
ID ABH93219 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH93219;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293212 for detecting SNP TSC0015547.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX

PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293212; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CTCCTTCCTA 3

RESULT 554
ABH75079/c
ID ABH75079 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH75079;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275066 for detecting SNP TSC0003772.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

XX PS
XX CC
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 555
ABI26346/c
ID ABI26346 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI26346;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326319 for detecting SNP TSC0033011.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326319; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 555
ABI26346/c
ID ABI26346 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI26346;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 326319 for detecting SNP TSC0033011.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 326319; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 556
ABI28895
ID ABI28895 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI28895;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328868 for detecting SNP TSC0034609.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328868; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTCCCTAA 12

CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCCTC 1

RESULT 556
ABI28895
ID ABI28895 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI28895;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 328868 for detecting SNP TSC0034609.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 328868; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 3 CCCTCCCTAA 12

RESULT 557
ABH85727/c
ID ABH85727 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH85727;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285720 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285720; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
DB 11 CCACCACATC 2
RESULT 558
ABH87233
ID ABH87233 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH87233;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 287226 for detecting SNP TSC0013007.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW

central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 287226; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
DB 1 CACTTCCTAA 10
RESULT 559
ABI16760
ID ABI16760 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI16760;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 316733 for detecting SNP TSC0027582.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 316733; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTAAGC 24
Db 2 CTTCTAACC 11

RESULT 560
ABI45290/C
ID ABI45290 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI45290;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345263 for detecting SNP TSC0043938.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345263; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CACTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 561
ABI63784
ID ABI63784 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI63784;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 363757 for detecting SNP TSC0054044.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 363757; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCACCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 562
ABI79543/C
ID ABI79543 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI79543;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 379516 for detecting SNP TSC0001271.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 379516; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCACATC 2

RESULT 563
ABI21890
ID ABI21890 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
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ABI21890;
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 321863 for detecting SNP TSC0030535.
XX DE SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 321863; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 2 CCCTTCCTAA 11

RESULT 564
ABI22059/C
ID ABI22059 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX AC ABI22059;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 322032 for detecting SNP TSC0030606.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
```


XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 322032; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CTCTTCCTAA 1

RESULT 565
ABH75548
ID ABH75548 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH75548;
XX
AC ABH75548;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275539 for detecting SNP TSC0003921.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 275539 for detecting SNP TSC0003921.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX

PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 275539; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 3 CCACCTCAAC 12

RESULT 566
ABH80394
ID ABH80394 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH80394;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 280387 for detecting SNP TSC0008542.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 280387; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

```
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 2 CTCCTTCCTCC 11
| | | | | | | |
RESULT 567
ABI12924
ID ABI12924 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI12924;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 312897 for detecting SNP TSC0025350.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 312897; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTAAGC 24
```

```
Db 1 CTTCTAATC 10
| | | | | | | |
RESULT 568
ABI14744/c
ID ABI14744 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14744;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314717 for detecting SNP TSC0026530.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314717; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CCACCTCATC 1
| | | | | | | |
RESULT 569
ABI40496/c
ID ABI40496 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI40496;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 340469 for detecting SNP TSC0041547.
```

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 340469; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCTCACC 2

RESULT 570
ABI53974
ID ABI53974 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI53974;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 353947 for detecting SNP TSC0048811.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 353947; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 3 CTTCTTAATC 12

RESULT 571
ABI56398
ID ABI56398 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI56398;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 356371 for detecting SNP TSC0010346.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
PT
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 356371; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 8 ATCGCCCTT 17
Db 1 ATCACCCTT 10

RESULT 572
ABI70855
ID ABI70855 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI70855;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 370828 for detecting SNP TSC0058417.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 370828; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 3 CTTCCTAACC 12

RESULT 573
ABI72261/c
ID ABI72261 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI72261;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 372234 for detecting SNP TSC0000966.
DE
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
PN
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
PF
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
PR
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 372234; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
PS
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3 ACCTCATCGC 12
Db 10 ACCTCATCCC 1

RESULT 574

ABI75442/c
ID ABI75442 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI75442;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 375415 for detecting SNP TSC0061236.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 375415; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 12 CCACCTCTTC 3
RESULT 575
ABI78596/c
ID ABI78596 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI78596;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 378569 for detecting SNP TSC0062846.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 378569; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 10 CGACCTCATC 1
RESULT 576
ABH98630
ID ABH98630 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH98630;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 298623 for detecting SNP TSC0018195.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 298623; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCTACCTAA 10

RESULT 577
ABII2785/c
ID ABI12785 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI12785;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 312758 for detecting SNP TSC0025274.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
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XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 312758; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTT 17
Db 11 ATCACCCCTT 2

RESULT 578
ABI43468/c
ID ABI43468 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI43468;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 343441 for detecting SNP TSC0043071.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 343441; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAGCA 25
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 TTCCTAAACA 1

RESULT 579
ABI45291/c
ID ABI45291 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI45291;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345264 for detecting SNP TSC0043938.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345264 for detecting SNP TSC0043938.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345264; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
| | | | | | | |
Db 11 CGCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 580
ABI48899
ID ABI48899 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI48899;
XX

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 348872 for detecting SNP TSC0045798.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 348872; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
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SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCCTTCCTAA 10

RESULT 581
ABI50602/c
ID ABI50602 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI50602;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 350575 for detecting SNP TSC0046759.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 350575; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 10 CTCATCTCCC 1

RESULT 582
ABI58822/c
ID ABI58822 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI58822;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358795 for detecting SNP TSC0051310.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 358795 for detecting SNP TSC0051310.
DE
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.

PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 358795; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCTTCCTAA 22
Db 10 CTCCTCCTAA 1

RESULT 583
ABI62760/c
ID ABI62760 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI62760;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 362733 for detecting SNP TSC0053405.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 362733; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX


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XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CAACCTCATC 2

RESULT 584
ABH93510/c
ID ABH93510 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH93510;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293503 for detecting SNP TSC0015642.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293503; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
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data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 12 CCCCTTACTA 3

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CAACCTCATC 2

RESULT 585
ABH79604/c
ID ABH79604 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH79604;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 279597 for detecting SNP TSC0007579.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 279597; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
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XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 12 CAACCTCATC 3

RESULT 586
ABH11116
ID ABH11116 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH11116;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 311089 for detecting SNP TSC0024299.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
```

KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
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PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
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PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 311089; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
SQ This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
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CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
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XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCACCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 587
ABI40243/c
ID ABI40243 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI40243;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 340216 for detecting SNP TSC0041408.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 340216; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
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SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CCCTTCCTAA 2

RESULT 588
ABH91654/c
ID ABH91654 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH91654;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 291647 for detecting SNP TSC0014871.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 291647; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

```
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 11 CCCCTTCATA 2

RESULT 589
ABI42337
ID ABI42337 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI42337;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342310 for detecting SNP TSC0042489.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 342310; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 11 CCCCTTCATA 2

RESULT 589
ABI42337
ID ABI42337 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI42337;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 342310 for detecting SNP TSC0042489.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 342310; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

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Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 1 TCCTAATCAT 10

RESULT 590
ABI55470/c
ID ABI55470 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI55470;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 355443 for detecting SNP TSC0049641.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 355443; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 12 CCCCTTCATA 3

RESULT 591
ABH93554/c
ID ABH93554 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
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XX ABH93554;
AC
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 293547 for detecting SNP TSC0015665.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 293547; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CCCTACCTAA 2

RESULT 592
ABH94374/c
ID ABH94374 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH94374;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 294367 for detecting SNP TSC0016080.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 294367; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCC 14
Db 10 CTCACCGCCC 1

RESULT 593
ABI02308
ID ABI02308 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI02308;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 302281 for detecting SNP TSC0019906.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 302281; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCACCTTCCTA 11

RESULT 594
ABH85733/C
ID ABH85733 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABH85733;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 285726 for detecting SNP TSC0012410.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 285726; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCGCATC 2

RESULT 595
ABI13091/C
ID ABI13091 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI13091;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 313064 for detecting SNP TSC0025454.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 313064; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCATC 10
Db 11 CCACCTCACC 2

RESULT 596
ABI14936
ID ABI14936 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI14936;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 314909 for detecting SNP TSC0026620.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 314909; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGC 24
Db 1 CTTCTTAACC 10

RESULT 597
ABI45085
ID ABI45085 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI45085;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 345058 for detecting SNP TSC0043853.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 345058; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 1 CCCCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 598
ABI71801
ID ABI71801 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI71801;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 371774 for detecting SNP TSC0058975.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 371774; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCC 19
Db 2 CCCCCCTTCC 11
RESULT 599
ABI59386/c
ID ABI59386 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI59386;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 359359 for detecting SNP TSC0005314.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 359359 for detecting SNP TSC0005314.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
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PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 359359; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX Sequence 12 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCCTA 21
Db 11 CTCCTTCCTA 2
RESULT 600
ABI74134
ID ABI74134 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ABI74134;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO 374107 for detecting SNP TSC0060498.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 374107; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at

```
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CTTCNTAACCA 11

RESULT 601
ACC48331
ID ACC48331 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ACC48331;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG oligodeoxynucleotide DV137.
XX
KW CpG oligodeoxynucleotide; dendritic cell; tumour; immunotherapy; vaccine;
KW cytotostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003020884-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 13-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025732.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312190P.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Klinman DM, Gursel M, Verthelyi D;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-300874/29.
XX
PT Generating mature dendritic cells for tumor immunotherapy or as vaccines
PT for activating the immune system to treat diseases such as cancer,
PT comprises contacting a dendritic cell precursor with a D type
PT oligodeoxynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 69pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of CpG oligodeoxynucleotide DV137 of the
CC invention. A claimed method for generating dendritic cells involves
CC contacting a dendritic cell precursor, especially a monocyte, with a D
CC type oligodeoxynucleotide (see ACC48294) containing a central
CC unmethylated CpG motif. The method is useful for generating mature
CC dendritic cells and enhancing T cell responses, thus enhancing antigen
CC presentation. Mature dendritic cells are useful for tumour immunotherapy,
CC for augmenting an immune response to an infectious agent or to a vaccine,
CC and as vaccines to prevent future infection or to activate the immune
CC system to treat diseases such as cancer. Mature dendritic cells may also
CC be used to produce activated T lymphocytes
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 602
```

```
ACC83136
ID ACC83136 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC ACC83136;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE D class CpG ODN sequence useful for encapsulating in SSCL, DV137.
XX
KW Sterically stabilised cationic liposome; SSCL; ODN; oligodeoxynucleotide;
KW tuberculosis; cytokine; leishmaniasis; AIDS-associated Kaposi's tumour;
KW thyroid; cancer; allergy; eczema; allergic rhinitis; coryza; hay fever;
KW schistosomiasis; interferon gamma; lupus erythematosus; antimicrobial;
KW asthma; urticaria; autoimmune disease; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW CpG motif; interleukin-13; cytotostatic; tularemia; malaria; psoriasis;
KW multiple sclerosis; infection; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003040308-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 29-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024235.
XX
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308283P.
PR 25-JUL-2002; 2002US-00206407.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Klinman DM, Gursel I, Ishii KJ, Kawakami K, Joshi BH, Puri RK;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-482260/45.
XX
CC Cationic liposome composition for delivering oligodeoxynucleotides
CC including a CpG motif in clinical applications, comprises a cationic
CC lipid, a co-lipid, stabilizing agent and an encapsulated oligonucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 10C; 110pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to sterically stabilised cationic liposomes (SSCL)
CC which comprises a cationic lipid, a co-lipid, stabilising agent and
CC encapsulating a K type oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) including a CpG motif.
CC The invention is useful in pharmaceutical composition for impairing
CC growth of a solid tumour cell (e.g. human tumour cell) bearing an
CC interleukin-13 receptor in a subject; for stimulating an immune response,
CC which is expression of a cytokine (e.g. interferon gamma), particularly
CC immunotherapeutic response against tumours or stimulating an in vivo or
CC an in vitro immune cell, and for inducing an immune response against an
CC infectious agent e.g. virus, bacteria and fungus. It is also useful for
CC delivering oligodeoxynucleotides including a CpG motif in clinical
CC applications; for treating infectious diseases (e.g. tularemia, malaria,
CC francisella, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis and leishmaniasis), cancer
CC (e.g. solid tumours, AIDS-associated Kaposi's tumour, thyroid cancer
CC etc), allergy (e.g. eczema, allergic rhinitis or coryza, hay fever,
CC bronchial or allergic asthma, urticaria, food allergies), autoimmune
CC diseases (e.g. diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus and
CC multiple sclerosis) and psoriasis. The present sequence is a D class CpG
CC ODN potentially useful for encapsulating in SSCL
XX
SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match      32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTC 18
Db 1 TCGCCGCTTC 10

RESULT 603
ADD01112
```



```
ID XX ADD01112 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
AC XX ADD01112;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE CpG K oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:76.
XX KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; CpG oligonucleotide;
KW neovascularisation; angiogenesis; vulnery; vasotropic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; gene therapy; skin graft; male pattern baldness;
KW atherosclerosis; ischaemia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS WO2003054161-A2.
XX PN 03-JUL-2003.
XX PD 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040955.
XX PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343457P.
XX PR (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.
XX PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PI Klinman DM, Zheng M, Rouse BT;
XX PI WPI; 2003-559138/52.
XX DR Inducing the production of vascular endothelial growth factor by a cell,
XX PT useful for inducing angiogenesis, comprises contacting the cell with a
XX PT CpG oligodeoxynucleotide.
XX PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 76; 37pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for inducing the production of
XX CC vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by a cell comprising contacting
XX CC the cell with a CpG oligonucleotide and therefore inducing the production
XX CC of VEGF by the cell. Also described: (1) inducing neovascularisation in a
XX CC tissue, comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide into an area of the
XX CC tissue where the formation of new blood vessels is desired, and so
XX CC inducing neovascularisation in the area of the tissue; (2) promoting
XX CC angiogenesis in an area of the subject where angiogenesis is desired,
XX CC comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide to the area, and so
XX CC promoting angiogenesis in the subject; and (3) screening for an agent
XX CC that inhibits neovascularisation, comprising administering a CpG
XX CC oligonucleotide to a non-human mammal and administering the agent to the
XX CC mammal, where inhibition of angiogenesis in the animal indicates that the
XX CC agent is effective in inhibiting neovascularisation. The CpG
XX CC oligonucleotides have vulnery, vasotropic and antiarteriosclerotic
XX CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method and the CpG
XX CC oligonucleotides can be used in inducing angiogenesis or
XX CC neovascularisation, such as in subjects with a skin graft, subjects who
XX CC exhibit male pattern baldness, or subjects who have a wound or who have
XX CC atherosclerosis or ischaemia. The method may also be used in screening
XX CC for agents that inhibit neovascularisation. The present sequence
XX CC represents a CpG oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of
XX CC the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 9 TCGCCCTTC 18
Db 1 TCGCGCTTC 10
RESULT 604
ABZ72905/c
```

```
ID XX ABZ72905 standard; RNA; 12 BP.
AC XX ABZ72905;
XX DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Rod opsin hammerhead ribozyme oligonucleotide.
XX KW Hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; ribozyme; retinal disease; target;
KW ophthalmological; gene therapy; eye; retinal dysfunction; AAV;
KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; autosomal dominant retinitis;
KW blood-retinal barrier dysfunction; adeno-associated virus; blindness; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200288320-A2.
XX XX 07-NOV-2002.
XX PD 01-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US013679.
XX PF 01-MAY-2001; 2001US-00847601.
XX PR (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX PA Lewin AS, Shaw LC, Grant MB;
XX PI WPI; 2003-111880/10.
XX DR A recombinant adeno-associated virus-vectored ribozyme composition,
XX PT useful for treating a disease or dysfunction of the mammalian eye e.g.
XX PT retinal disease, e.g. diabetic retinopathy or age-related macular
XX PT degeneration.
XX PS Example 5; Page 66; 115pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a recombinant adeno-associated virus
XX CC (AAV) vectored ribozyme composition (I). (I) comprises: (a) at least a
XX CC first ribozyme that specifically cleaves an mRNA encoding a protein,
XX CC polypeptide, or peptide selected from the group of rod opsin, iNOS,
XX CC RDS/peripherin, VEGFR1, VEGFR2, adenosine A-2B receptor, IGF-1, integrin
XX CC alpha 1, integrin alpha 3, integrin alpha 5, or integrin alpha V; (b) a
XX CC vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the ribozyme, where the
XX CC polynucleotide operably positioned downstream of at least a first
XX CC promoter that directs expression of the polynucleotide in a selected
XX CC mammalian cell transformed with the vector; (c) a viral particle
XX CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide; (d) an AAV vector
XX CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide; or (e) a host cell
XX CC for decreasing the amount of mRNA encoding a selected polypeptide in a
XX CC retinal cell of a mammalian eye, comprising providing to the eye the
XX CC composition described above, and for a time effective to specifically
XX CC cleave the mRNA in the cell. (I) has ophthalmological activity, and can
XX CC be used in gene therapy. (I) can be used for treating a disease or
XX CC dysfunction of the mammalian eye, such as a retinal disease or retinal
XX CC dysfunction, (diabetic) retinopathy, or (age-related) macular
XX CC degeneration. (I) is also useful for manufacturing a medicament for
XX CC treating the diseases mentioned above, including autosomal dominant
XX CC retinitis or a blood-retinal barrier dysfunction. (I) can also be useful
XX CC for treating, decreasing the severity, or ameliorating the symptoms of a
XX CC pathological condition, e.g. atrophic or pigmented lesions of the eye,
XX CC blindness, a reduction in central or peripheral vision, or a reduction in
XX CC total vision. ABZ72763 to ABZ72953 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 12 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 32.3%; Score 8.4; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 CTTCTAAGC 24
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Db          ||||| ||
            12 CTCCTAGGC 3

RESULT 605
AAQ65443
ID   AAQ65443 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ65443;
XX
DT   18-JAN-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE   Lactuca sativa differentiation primer (1).
XX
KW   Polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; PCR; differentiation;
KW   lettuce; Lactuca sativa; electrophoresis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06113849-A.
XX
PD   26-APR-1994.
XX
PF   09-OCT-1992; 92JP-00271759.
XX
PR   09-OCT-1992; 92JP-00271759.
XX
PA   (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-172747/21.
XX
PT   Differentiation of lettuce species using oligo-nucleotide(s) - by
    polymerase chain reaction.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 2; 10pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAQ65443-50 are primers which were used in the
    differentiation of lettuce, Lactuca sativa, by multiplication of its
    genome. The amplification products are electrophoresed to allow
    separation, and differences noted. These primers were produced by
    standard methods of solid phase synthesis
XX
SQ   Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

    Query Match      30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
    Matches      8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY          17 TCCTAAGC 24
Db          ||||| ||
            3 TCCTAAGC 10

RESULT 606
AAZ79009
ID   AAZ79009 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ79009;
XX
DT   10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1437.
XX
KW   SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW   APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW   immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW   cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD   23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF   18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
```

```
XX
PR   09-OCT-1992; 92JP-00271760.
XX
PA   (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-172748/21.
XX
PT   Differentiation of rice species using oligo-nucleotide - by polymerase
    reaction.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 2; 15pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAQ65455-62 are primers which were used in the
    differentiation of rice, Oryza sativa. Genomic DNA is amplified and the
    amplified sequences are separated by electrophoresis and observed. This
    method allows simple and effective differentiation. These primers are
    synthesised by known methods of solid phase synthesis
XX
SQ   Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

    Query Match      30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
    Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
    Matches      8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY          17 TCCTAAGC 24
Db          ||||| ||
            3 TCCTAAGC 10

RESULT 607
AAZ79009
ID   AAZ79009 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ79009;
XX
DT   10-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1437.
XX
KW   SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW   APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW   immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW   cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD   23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF   18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR   19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
```


CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 609

AAZ78648
ID AAZ78648 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAZ78648;

DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1076.

XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9965924-A2.

XX 23-DEC-1999.

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-00900079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting
cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 95; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-Z79709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene
CC expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding
CC immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or
CC differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared
CC with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs
CC (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be
CC preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while
CC other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell
CC (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the
CC activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour
CC cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility
CC complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone
CC insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse
CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTC 18
Db 3 GCCCCTTC 10

RESULT 610
AAZ78613/c
ID AAZ78613 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ78613;
XX

DT 10-APR-2000 (first entry)
DE Human dendritic cell SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:1041.
XX
KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; antigen-presenting cell;
KW APC; monocyte-derived dendritic cell; differential gene expression;
KW immunostimulatory cofactor; costimulatory factor; CTL;
KW cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; tumour antigen; immunotherapy; anticancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965924-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013800.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089833P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089844P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089878P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089991P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089992P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089993P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089994P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089999P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090000P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090035P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090036P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090042P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090043P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090044P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090045P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090047P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090048P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090072P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090076P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090077P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090078P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090079P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090080P.
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111715P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106077/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed in antigen-presenting cells, useful in gene vaccines against cancer.
PT
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 95; 130pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAZ77573-279709 represent SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags used to identify mRNA transcripts encoding immunostimulatory cofactor proteins which are preferentially or differentially expressed in monocyte-derived dendritic cells compared with monocytes. Some of the transcripts correspond to known genes or ESTs (expressed sequence tags) which were previously unknown to be preferentially or differentially expressed in dendritic cells, while other transcripts correspond to novel genes. Antigen-presenting cell (APC)-associated costimulatory factors play an important role in the activation of the cytotoxic immune response, particularly against tumour cells. Tumour antigen presentation via the MHC (major histocompatibility complex) and subsequent recognition by T-cell receptors is alone insufficient to activate a robust cytotoxic immune response that can lyse

CC the tumour cells, immunostimulatory cofactors also being required for
CC efficient activation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). Nucleic acid
CC sequences identified using the SAGE tags have several potential uses.
CC They may be used in vaccines to induce an immune response, particularly
CC against a tumour antigen; to modulate the genotype of an APC; to screen
CC for agents that modulate expression of differentially expressed genes in
CC an APC; and as hybridisation probes/amplification primers for the
CC diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of diseases related to abnormal
CC expression of these genes. Detection of the dendritic cell differentially
CC expressed genes, or of their encoded proteins, can be used to identify
CC cells as belonging to the monocyte lineage. Cells containing these genes
CC can be used in active immunotherapy (or to stimulate production of a
CC population of antigen-specific effector cells) and vectors containing
CC them are used in gene therapy. Co-administration of tumour antigens and
CC APC-associated costimulatory factors ensures adequate antigen
CC presentation to endogenous APCs and upregulates the APCs for the
CC presentation of co-stimulatory signals, migration to T cell-rich sites,
CC secretion of T cell growth factors and secretion of chemokines for
CC recruitment of immune effector cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 9 CCCCTTCC 2
RESULT 611
AAZ82736/c
ID AAZ82736 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ82736;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
DE
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #1970.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 112; 219pp; English.
XX

CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 8; Conservative 0;

QY 19 CTAAGCAT 26
|||||||
Db 9 CTAAGCAT 2

RESULT 612
AAZ83196
ID AAZ83196 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAZ83196;

DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2430.

DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9965928-A2.

PN 23-DEC-1999.

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.

XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.

PS Claim 1; Page 124; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 8; Conservative 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
|||||||
Db 3 CCCCTTCC 10

RESULT 613
AAZ83475
ID AAZ83475 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAZ83475;

DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2709.

DE Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
XX non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9965928-A2.

PN 23-DEC-1999.

XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.

XX 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX Roberts BL, Shankara S;

PI WPI; 2000-106079/09.

XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and

PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 131; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCCCTAA 22
Db |||||
2 CTTCCCTAA 9

RESULT 614
AAZ83081
ID AAZ83081 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ83081;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #2315.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX

PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 121; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db |||||
3 CCCCTTCC 10

RESULT 615
AAZ85074/c
ID AAZ85074 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ85074;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4308.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX

DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 174; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
|||
Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 616
AAZ85245
ID AAZ85245 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ85245;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4479.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.

XX

PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 179; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
|||
Db 3 CCCCTTCC 10

RESULT 617
AAZ83873
ID AAZ83873 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ83873;
XX

DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX

DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #3107.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9965928-A2.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.

XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA

PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
XX Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 142; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db |||||
1 CCCCTTCC 8

RESULT 618
AAZ85226
ID AAZ85226 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ85226;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #4460.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX

PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
XX (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 178; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
Db |||||
2 CCCTTCCT 9

RESULT 619
AAZ86177/c
ID AAZ86177 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ86177;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell downregulated transcript tag #5411.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.

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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 202; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 620
AAZ82422
ID AAZ82422 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAZ82422;
XX
DT 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Metastatic breast tumour cell upregulated transcript tag #1656.
XX
KW Human; metastatic breast tumour tissue; breast cancer; tag; primer;
KW non-metastatic breast tumour tissue; gene therapy; anticancer;
KW antimetastatic; vaccine; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9965928-A2.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-JUN-1999; 99WO-US013647.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089853P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089997P.
PR
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PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090039P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090040P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0090041P.
XX
PA (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B L.
PA (SHAN/) SHANKARA S.
XX
PI Roberts BL, Shankara S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-106079/09.
XX
PT Isolated polynucleotides differentially expressed between metastatic and
PT non-metastatic breast cancer cells, useful for diagnosis, prevention and
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 102; 219pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ80767 to AAZ83941 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts
CC that are preferentially transcribed in the metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are upregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). AAZ83942
CC to AAZ86677 represent tags corresponding to distinct transcripts that are
CC preferentially transcribed in the primary or non-metastatic breast tumour
CC tissue (i.e. are downregulated in metastatic breast tumour cells). These
CC transcripts can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring and
CC treatment of breast cancer, particularly where metastatic. Diagnosis is
CC by standard immunoassays or hybridisation/amplification reactions.
CC Compounds that modulate expression of the transcripts are potentially
CC useful for treatment of (metastatic) breast cancer, while promoters from
CC the transcripts are used to direct expression, in selected cell types, of
CC e.g. therapeutic genes (also ribozymes or antisense sequences),
CC particularly an antigen-encoding sequence for use in gene or cell-based
CC vaccines. Polypeptides encoded by the transcripts are also useful in
CC vaccines; for diagnosing breast cancer and for raising specific
CC antibodies (Ab). Ab are used to detect the polypeptides or as therapeutic
CC agents. Host cells that produce the polypeptides can be used to expand
CC and isolate populations of educated, antigen-specific immune effector
CC cells, e.g. cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and these used for adoptive
CC immunotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTA 21
Db 3 CCTTCCTA 10

RESULT 621
AAC74102/C
ID AAC74102 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC74102;
XX
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell and monocyte expressed gene oligonucleotide #189.
XX
KW Human; dendritic cell; monocyte; immune system; diagnosis; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200060074-A1.
XX
PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-JP002019.
XX
PR 01-APR-1999; 99JP-00095481.
PR
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XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX Hashimoto S, Matsushima K, Suzuki T;
XX WPI; 2000-619172/59.
XX Groups of genes expressed in human dendritic cells at a greater or lesser
PT extent than in monocytes for investigation and diagnosis of autoimmune
PT disease and tumors.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 13; 95pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a group of genes consisting of 100 genes
CC which are highly expressed in human dendritic cells; a group of genes
CC which are expressed at a higher frequency in human dendritic cells than
CC in human monocytes; and a group of genes which are expressed at lower
CC frequency in human dendritic cells than in human monocytes. Each group of
CC genes are characterised in that cDNAs of these genes respectively have
CC the base sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 to 100 (AAC73914 to AAC74013), SEQ ID
CC NO:101 to 200 (AAC74014 to AAC74113) and SEQ ID NO:201 to 300 (AAC74114
CC to AAC74213), each is continuous with the base sequence 5'-CATG-3',
CC located most closely to the poly-A region. The sequences can be used for
CC the investigation of the role and mechanism of the involvement of
CC dendritic cells in the immune system and for the study and diagnosis of
CC diseases in which dendritic cells play a significant role, e.g. cancers
CC and autoimmune diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
DB 8 CCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 622
AAA99868/c
ID AAA99868 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAA99868;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Prokaryote RT-PCR primer PCR10.
XX
KW Prokaryote; gene identification; environmental stimulus; gene regulation;
KW bioprocess fermentation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Bacteria.
XX
PN WO200056936-A1.
XX
PD 28-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007912.
PF
XX 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126038P.
XX
XX (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BIOTECHNOLOGY INST.
PA
XX Bentley WE, Gill RT;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-587669/55.
DR
XX Performing differential display of prokaryotic mRNA by a RT (reverse
PT transcriptase)/RAP (random arbitrary-primed) PCR based technique comprises
PT using a unique combination of random primers in a single amplification
PT step.

XX Claim 1; Page 19; 63pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a method of differential display
CC of prokaryotic mRNA by RT-PCR. This involves the amplification of the
CC mRNA once, and the further amplification of the cDNA, rather than the
CC repeated amplification of the mRNA sample. It also eliminates the need
CC for sequencing gels, using Northern and total RNA dot blots to confirm
CC differentially displayed transcript levels. The primers AAA99849-A99868
CC were used in a reverse transcription PCR amplification, and primers
CC AAA99869-A99876 were used to prepare probes for a Northern blot analysis.
CC The method can be used to rapidly identify genes with increased or
CC decreased transcription following environmental stimuli, in bioprocess
CC fermentations, and to analyse gene regulation. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to
CC correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCC 13
DB 10 TCATCGCC 3

RESULT 623
AAC84558
ID AAC84558 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC84558;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Delta-phaseolin promoter vicilin box site A motif.
XX
KW Transcription factor; seed storage protein; lectin; oil-body protein;
KW Pv-Seed factor-1; ROM1; Vicilin-box binding protein-1; ROM2; 7S-globulin;
KW phaseolin; PHA-L; bean; nuclear protein; promoter; ds.
XX
OS Phaseolus sp.
XX
PN US6160202-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 06-FEB-1997; 97US-00796899.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319544.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY.
XX
PI Chern M, Bustos MM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-079619/09.
XX
XX Novel transcription factor gene which encodes transcription factor
PT protein that targets promoters of genes encoding seed storage proteins
PT are useful for modulating seed storage protein expression in dicot seed
PT crops.
XX
XX Example 3; Col 9; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated transcription factor gene which is
CC expressed in a recombinant maturing dicot seed and which encodes a
CC transcription factor protein which targets a promoter of a gene encoding
CC seed storage proteins, lectins or oil-body proteins. The transcription
CC factors isolated are Pv-Seed factor-1 (ROM1) and Vicilin-box binding
CC protein-1 (ROM2). These factors bind to 7S-globulin (b-phaseolin) or
CC lectin (PHA-L) promoters. The transcription factor gene is useful for
CC enhancing or reducing expression of seed storage protein, lectin or oil-
CC protein genes in dicot seed crops. The present sequence represents a

```
CC delta-phaseolin promoter fragment (vicilin box site A motif) to which
CC recombinant bZIP2 protein binds to
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCA 8
      |||||
Db      2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 624
AAC84563
ID AAC84563 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC84563;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Bean lectin promoter PHA-L site C motif.
XX
KW Transcription factor; seed storage protein; lectin; oil-body protein;
KW Pv-Seed factor-1; ROM1; Vicilin-box binding protein-1; ROM2; 7S-globulin;
KW phaseolin; PHA-L; bean; nuclear protein; promoter; ds.
XX
OS Phaseolus sp.
XX
PN US6160202-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 06-FEB-1997; 97US-00796899.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319544.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY.
XX
PI Chern M, Bustos MM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-079619/09.
XX
PT Novel transcription factor gene which encodes transcription factor
PT protein that targets promoters of genes encoding seed storage proteins
PT are useful for modulating seed storage protein expression in dicot seed
PT crops.
XX
PS Example 5; Col 9-10; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated transcription factor gene which is
CC expressed in a recombinant maturing dicot seed and which encodes a
CC transcription factor protein which targets a promoter of a gene encoding
CC seed storage proteins, lectins or oil-body proteins. The transcription
CC factors isolated are Pv-Seed factor-1 (ROM1) and Vicilin-box binding
CC protein-1 (ROM2). These factors bind to 7S-globulin (b-phaseolin) or
CC lectin (PHA-L) promoters. The transcription factor gene is useful for
CC enhancing or reducing expression of seed storage protein, lectin or oil-
CC protein genes in dicot seed crops. The present sequence represents a bean
CC -lectin promoter (PHA-L) fragment to which ROM1 and Rom2 proteins bind to
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCA 8
      |||||
Db      2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 625
AAC84562
ID AAC84562 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAC84562;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Bean lectin promoter PHA-L site B motif.
XX
KW Transcription factor; seed storage protein; lectin; oil-body protein;
KW Pv-Seed factor-1; ROM1; Vicilin-box binding protein-1; ROM2; 7S-globulin;
KW phaseolin; PHA-L; bean; nuclear protein; promoter; ds.
XX
OS Phaseolus sp.
XX
PN US6160202-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 06-FEB-1997; 97US-00796899.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319544.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY.
XX
PI Chern M, Bustos MM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-079619/09.
XX
PT Novel transcription factor gene which encodes transcription factor
PT protein that targets promoters of genes encoding seed storage proteins
PT are useful for modulating seed storage protein expression in dicot seed
PT crops.
XX
PS Example 5; Col 9-10; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated transcription factor gene which is
CC expressed in a recombinant maturing dicot seed and which encodes a
CC transcription factor protein which targets a promoter of a gene encoding
CC seed storage proteins, lectins or oil-body proteins. The transcription
CC factors isolated are Pv-Seed factor-1 (ROM1) and Vicilin-box binding
CC protein-1 (ROM2). These factors bind to 7S-globulin (b-phaseolin) or
CC lectin (PHA-L) promoters. The transcription factor gene is useful for
CC enhancing or reducing expression of seed storage protein, lectin or oil-
CC protein genes in dicot seed crops. The present sequence represents a bean
CC -lectin promoter (PHA-L) fragment to which ROM1 and Rom2 proteins bind to
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCA 8
      |||||
Db      2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 626
AAH32689/c
ID AAH32689 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAH32689;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA tag SEQ:62.
XX
KW Human; LPS; lipopolysaccharide; monocyte expression gene; tag; EST;
KW expressed sequence tag; diagnosis; human disease; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
```


XX JP2001069993-A.
PN 21-MAR-2001.
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000JP-00131079.
PD 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00195103.
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX WPI; 2001-304369/32.
XX LPS activated human monocyte expression gene group.
XX Claim 10; Page 19; 52pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes an lipopolysaccharide (LPS) activated human monocyte expression gene group consisting of the high-ranking 50 genes of the highest expression among the genes expressed by human monocyte stimulated by LPS in which the cDNA of each gene has the base sequence of (AAH32628 to AAH32677) continuous to the base sequence 5'-CATG-3' nearest to the polyA region. The gene group is useful for the development of new means for the diagnosis and the treatment of various human diseases in which human monocyte plays an important role. AAH32628 to AAH32943 represent specifically claimed LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA tags from the present invention. AAH32944 represents an LPS activated human monocyte expression gene cDNA sequence encoding AAB98009, which are given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 9 CCCCTTCC 2
RESULT 627
AAF42915/c
ID AAF42915 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF42915;
AC
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11054.
DE Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX 21-DEC-2000.
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX Example; Page 344; 419pp; English.
XX The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5 CTCATCGC 12
Db 10 CTCATCGC 3
RESULT 628
AAF38300
ID AAF38300 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF38300;
AC
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5039.
DE Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX 21-DEC-2000.
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and

PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

XX Example; Page 180; 419pp; English.

PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a

XX coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not

CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes

CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also

CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell

CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at

CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log

CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate

CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast

CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression

CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of

CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for

CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression

CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10

CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;

CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a

CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a

CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and

CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose

CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used

CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle. The

CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The

CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell

CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064

CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.

CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE

CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCC 13
| | | | | | | |
Db 2 TCATCGCC 9

RESULT 629
AAF40343/c
ID AAF40343 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAF40343;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7082.

KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

XX 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.

XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of

PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and

PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.

XX Example; Page 252; 419pp; English.

PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a

XX coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not

CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes

CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also

CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell

CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at

CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log

CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate

CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast

CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression

CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of

CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for

CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression

CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10

CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;

CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a

CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a

CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and

CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose

CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used

CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle. The

CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The

CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell

CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064

CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.

CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE

CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 CCTAAGCA 25
| | | | | | | |
Db 10 CCTAAGCA 3

RESULT 630
AAF42401
ID AAF42401 standard; DNA; 10 BP.

XX AAF42401;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:9140.

KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX WO200077214-A2.

XX 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.

PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX
PS Example; Page 326; 419pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
Db |||||||
2 CCCTTCCT 9

RESULT 631
AAF36961
ID AAF36961 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF36961;
XX
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3700.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX
PN W0200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.

XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF
XX
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX
PT Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
XX
PS Example; Page 132; 419pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCTAA 22
Db |||||||
3 CTTCTCTAA 10

RESULT 632
AAF43780/c
ID AAF43780 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF43780;
XX
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11919.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX

PN WO200077214-A2.
XX
PD 21-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
XX PF
XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
XX WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 375; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCC 13
Db |||||||
10 TCATCGCC 3

RESULT 633
AAF43497/c
ID AAF43497 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF43497;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11636.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.

XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS
XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF
XX
XX PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 365; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTCTAA 22
Db |||||||
8 CTTCTCTAA 1

RESULT 634
AAF37421
ID AAF37421 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAF37421;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4160.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;

KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS WO200077214-A2.
PN 21-DEC-2000.
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX Example; Page 148; 419pp; English.
PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
XX coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 18 CCTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CCTAAGCA 8
RESULT 635
AAF43536/c
ID AAF43536 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF43536;
AC AAF43536;
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT XX

DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11675.
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS WO200077214-A2.
PN 21-DEC-2000.
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX Example; Page 367; 419pp; English.
PS The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
XX coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 19 CTAAGCAT 26
Db 10 CTAAGCAT 3
RESULT 636
AAF34624
ID AAF34624 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AAF34624;
AC AAF34624;

XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1363.
XX
DE
XX
XX Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
PR
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 48; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
|||||||
Db 1 CCACCTCA 8

RESULT 637
AAF35204/c

ID
XX AAF35204 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
AC AAF35204;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast NORF gene SAGE tag oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1943.
XX
KW Yeast; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; characterisation; cell cycle; NORF;
KW nor previously assigned open reading frame; nonannotated ORF; SAGE;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; antifungal; tag; identification;
KW linker; PCR primer; ds.
XX
OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX WO200077214-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-DEC-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016223.
PF
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999; 99US-00335032.
PR
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX Velculescu V, Vogelstein B, Kinzler K;
PI WPI; 2001-061874/07.
DR
XX
XX Yeast gene coding sequences comprising NORF genes with serial analysis of
PT gene expression (SAGE) tags, useful for studying, monitoring and
PT affecting phases of the cell cycle.
XX
PS Example; Page 69; 419pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated DNA molecule comprising a
CC coding sequence of a yeast gene selected from a group of 745 NORF (not
CC previously assigned open reading frame; or nonannotated ORF) genes
CC comprising a SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tag. Also
CC described are: (1) a method (M1) of using NORF genes to affect the cell
CC cycle comprising administering a NORF gene whose expression varies by at
CC least 10% between any two phases of the cell cycle selected from log
CC phase, S phase and G2/M; (2) a method (M2) for screening candidate
CC antifungal drugs comprising: (a) contacting a test substance with a yeast
CC cell; and (b) monitoring expression of a NORF gene whose expression
CC varies as in M1, where a test substance which modifies the expression of
CC the yeast gene is a candidate antifungal drug; (3) a method (M3) for
CC identifying human genes which are involved in cell cycle progression
CC comprising contacting human DNA with a probe which comprises at least 10
CC contiguous nucleotides of a NORF gene whose expression varies as in M1;
CC and (4) a method (M4) for identifying a candidate drug as a member of a
CC class of drugs having a characteristic effect on gene expression in a
CC yeast cell comprising contacting a yeast cell with a candidate drug and
CC monitoring expression in the yeast cell of at least 1 NORF gene whose
CC expression is affected by the class of drugs. The NORF genes may be used
CC to study, monitor and affect phases of the cell cycle, the differentially
CC expressed genes may be used as markers of phases of the cell cycle. The
CC methods may be used to identify candidate drugs which affect the cell
CC cycle and for identification of antifungal drugs. AAF33268 to AAF44064
CC represent SAGE tags used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC AAF33262 to AAF33267 represent linkers and PCR primers used in the SAGE
CC method, in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGC 12
|||||||
Db 10 CTCATCGC 3

```
RESULT 638
ABL58287
ID  ABL58287 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC
XX  ABL58287;
XX
DT  15-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Beta-phaseolin gene vicilin-box DNA sequence.
XX
KW  Tobacco; plant; cis-acting element; transgenic; nicotine; Nic; NtQPT1;
KW  nitrosamine; beta-phaseolin; vicilin-box; ds.
XX
OS  Phaseolus sp.
XX
PN  WO200218607-A2.
XX
PD  07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF  28-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026788.
XX
PR  30-AUG-2000; 2000US-0229198P.
XX
PA  (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA STATE.
XX
PI  Conkling MA,  Li Y;
XX
DR  WPI; 2002-371827/40.
XX
PT  Obtaining plant with altered levels of desired protein regulated cis-
PT  acting element by introducing nucleic acid with the element not operably
PT  linked to coding sequence of the protein to produce a transformed cell.
XX
PS  Example 5; Page 28; 48pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention provides a method of obtaining a plant with altered content
CC  of desired protein (P1) which is regulated by cis-acting element (E1).
CC  The method involves introducing exogenous nucleic acid (ENA) construct
CC  comprising E1 which is not operably linked to coding sequence or its
CC  complement of P1, into plant cell to produce transformed plant cell,
CC  where the cell contains ENA copies to alter level of P1 in plant
CC  regenerated from cells. The method is useful for obtaining a plant,
CC  preferably transgenic tobacco plant with altered content of P1,
CC  preferably a reduced amount of nicotine, which is regulated by E1 which
CC  is a Nic gene product, where altered content of P1 may be tobacco
CC  specific nitrosamines. The present sequence represents a DNA sequence
CC  corresponding to the beta-phaseolin gene vicilin-box
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1 CCACCTCA 8
      |||||
Db      2 CCACCTCA 9

RESULT 639
ABK24238/c
ID  ABK24238 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC  ABK24238;
XX
DT  09-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE  Retinaldehyde-binding protein 1 ASO primer extension primer #11.
XX
KW  Human; retinaldehyde-binding protein 1; ss; RLBP1; haplotype; primer;
KW  genotyping; probe; autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa; arRP; PCR;
KW  chromosome 15q26; transgenic; ASO; allele specific oligonucleotide.
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```
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200192278-A2.
XX
PD  06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF  29-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017252.
XX
PR  26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207618P.
XX
PA  (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI  Choi JY,  Kazemi A,  Koshy B;
XX
DR  WPI; 2002-122053/16.
XX
PT  New genetic variants having polymorphisms in the retinaldehyde-binding
PT  protein 1 gene, useful for studying the function of and for expressing
PT  RLBP1 protein for use in screening drugs for treating diseases related to
PT  RLBP1 activity.
XX
PS  Claim 18; Page 14; 107pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide, which comprises
CC  genes and haplotypes of the retinaldehyde-binding protein 1 (RLBP1) gene.
CC  The polynucleotide comprises polymorphic sites in the RLBp1 gene, which
CC  are referred to as PS1-24 to designate the order in which they are
CC  located in the gene. Also included are methods for haplotyping or
CC  genotyping the RLBp1 gene of an individual, a method for predicting a
CC  haplotype pair for the RLBp1 gene of an individual, a method for
CC  identifying an association between a trait and at least one haplotype or
CC  haplotype pair of the RLBp1 gene, a composition comprising at least one
CC  genotyping oligonucleotide for detecting a polymorphism in the RLBp1 gene
CC  at a PS consisting of PS1-PS24, a kit for genotyping the RLBp1 gene of an
CC  individual comprising a set of oligonucleotides designed to genotype each
CC  of PS1-PS24 recombinant non-human organisms transformed or transfected
CC  with the isolated polynucleotide, where the organism expresses a RLBp1
CC  protein encoded by the first nucleotide sequence or expresses a RLBp1
CC  protein encoded by the polymorphic variant sequence, an isolated
CC  polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is a polymorphic
CC  variant of a reference sequence for the RLBp1 protein or its fragment, an
CC  anti-RLBP1 antibody, a method for screening for drugs targeting the
CC  isolated polypeptide, and a computer system for storing and analysing
CC  polymorphism data for the RLBp1 oncogene gene. The polynucleotide
CC  comprising polymorphisms in the RLBp1 gene is useful in studying the
CC  expression and function of RLBp1, and in expressing RLBp1 protein for use
CC  in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to RLBp1 activity
CC  (e.g autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa (arRP)). The methods and
CC  haplotypes are useful in improving the efficiency and output of several
CC  steps in the drug discovery and development process, including target
CC  validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase clinical trials.
CC  These are also useful for designing clinical trials of candidate drugs
CC  for treating a specific condition or disease, as well as for screening
CC  compounds targeting RLBp1 to treat a specific condition or disease
CC  predicted to be associated with RLBp1 activity. The kit and method are
CC  useful for determining whether an individual has one of the haplotypes or
CC  haplotype pairs cited above. The transgenic animals are useful for
CC  studying expression of the RLBp1 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening
CC  and testing of drugs targeted against RLBp1 protein, and for testing the
CC  efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds for retinal diseases in a
CC  biological system. The gene for RLBp1 is located on chromosome 15q26. The
CC  present sequence is an allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR primer
CC  for amplifying a nucleic acid containing a polymorphic RLBp sequence,
CC  using the primer extension method
XX
SQ  Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      11 GCCCCTTC 18
```

Db |||||||
8 GCCCTTC 1

RESULT 640
ABL88339/C

ID ABL88339 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABL88339;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CHRNE gene polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO:73.
XX
KW Human; cholinergic receptor nicotinic epsilon polypeptide; CHRNE;
KW chromosome 17p13-12; acetylcholine receptor; AChR;
KW neuromuscular junction; skeletal muscle; postnatal development;
KW congenital myasthenic syndrome; CMS; haplotyping; genotyping; haplotype;
KW genetic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; primer extension; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200198316-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019835.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212870P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Amaro E, Bieglecki KM, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;
XX WPI; 2002-130787/17.
XX
PT Novel genetic variants of cholinergic receptor, nicotinic, epsilon
PT polypeptide gene useful in studying expression and function of the
PT protein, and for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. congenital
PT myasthenic syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 19; Page 15; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for haplotyping the cholinergic
CC receptor, nicotinic, epsilon polypeptide (CHRNE) gene (ABL88268) of an
CC individual, and also describes 17 novel polymorphic sites within the
CC human CHRNE gene. The CHRNE gene is located on chromosome 17p13-12 and
CC contains 12 exons which encode a 493 amino acid protein (ABB49112). The
CC CHRNE protein is one of the 5 subunits of mammalian acetylcholine
CC receptors (AChRs) found at neuromuscular junctions in juveniles and
CC adults, and is essential for the normal postnatal development of skeletal
CC muscle. Mutations in the CHRNE gene are associated with congenital
CC myasthenic syndrome (CMS). CHRNE gene sequences can therefore be used in
CC gene therapy. The CHRNE gene is also useful for studying the expression
CC and function of CHRNE, and in expressing CHRNE protein for use in
CC screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CHRNE. The
CC method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the CHRNE gene in an
CC individual, and can also be used in pharmaceutical research to validate
CC CHRNE as a candidate target for, and in design of clinical trials of
CC candidate drugs for, treating a specific condition drugs or disease
CC predicted to be associated with CHRNE activity such as CMS. Polymorphisms
CC in the target region may be determined by the use of allele-specific
CC oligonucleotides (ASOs; ABL88370-ABL88320) as probes and primers, and by
CC primer extension using oligonucleotide primers comprising sequences
CC ABL88371-ABL88354. The CHRNE protein is useful for improving the
CC efficiency and reliability of several steps in the discovery and
CC development of drugs for treating diseases associated with CHRNE
CC activity, and may be used to screen drugs which target CHRNE. Sequences
CC ABL88321-ABL88354 represent sequences that are specifically claimed as
CC components of primers used to detect polymorphisms in the CHRNE gene by
CC primer extension

SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 10 CCCCTTCC 3

RESULT 641
ABL01199/C

ID ABL01199 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABL01199;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human AKR1B1 gene polymorphism detection primer SEQ ID NO:96.
XX
KW Human; aldo-keto reductase family 1 member B1; aldose reductase; ss;
KW AKR1B1; chromosome 7q35; detection; polymorphism; ASO; probe; primer;
KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; antidiabetic; gene therapy; diabetes.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200179223-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011944.
XX
PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196315P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Choi JY, Nandabalan K, Rounds E, Sanchis A;
XX WPI; 2002-075056/10.
XX
PT Novel polymorphic variants of aldo-keto reductase family 1, member b1
PT gene useful in studying expression and function of the protein, useful
PT for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. diabetes.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 15; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (I) comprising
CC a sequence which is a polymorphic variant (PV) of a reference sequence
CC for aldo-keto reductase family 1, member B1 (AKR1B1) gene or its
CC fragment, having the 22214 base pair sequence given in ABL01105. AKR1B1
CC has antidiabetic activity and can be used in gene therapy. AKR1B1 can be
CC used in the treatment of diabetes. The human AKR1B1 gene is located on
CC chromosome 7q35. ABL01107 to ABL01129 represent allele-specific
CC oligonucleotide (ASO) probes used in the detection of polymorphisms in
CC the human AKR1B1 gene; ABL01130 to ABL01175 represent ASO primers used in
CC the detection of polymorphisms in the human AKR1B1 gene; and ABL01176 to
CC ABL01221 represent preferred primers used in the detection of
CC polymorphisms in the human AKR1B1 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 8 CCACCTCA 1

RESULT 642
ABN81474

ID ABN81474 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC ABN81474;
XX DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTATIP PCR primer SEQ ID NO 75.
XX KW Human; HIV-1 Tat interactive protein; HTATIP); haplotyping; genotyping;
XX KW transgenic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200229089-A2.
XX PD 11-APR-2002.
XX PF 05-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031593.
XX PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0238655P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Armstrong B, Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Gilson CR, Parks KE;
PI PI Sausker EA;
XX DR WPI; 2002-330173/36.
XX PT New HIV-1 tat interactive protein, 60 kDa (HTATIP) gene polymorphic
PT variants, for studying the expression and function of HTATIP and
PT screening candidate drugs for treating familial glucocorticoid deficiency
PT and cancer.
XX PS Claim 16; Page 14; 89pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to novel genetic variants of the HIV-1 Tat
CC interactive protein, 60 kDa (HTATIP) gene. The polymorphic variants are
CC useful in studying the expression and function of HTATIP, in expressing
CC HTATIP protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
CC related to HTATIP activity, in studying the effect of the variation on
CC the biological activity of HTATIP and the binding affinity of candidate
CC drugs targeting HTATIP for the treatment of disorders. Haplotyping
CC methods are useful in validating HTATIP as a candidate target for
CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with
CC HTATIP activity or in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs
CC for treating a specific condition or disease associated with HTATIP
CC activity. Transgenic animals are useful for studying expression of the
CC HTATIP isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
CC targeted against HTATIP protein and for testing the efficacy of
CC therapeutic agents and compounds for disorders. The present sequence is
CC that of a HTATIP allele specific PCR primer of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db |||||||
1 CCCCTTCC 8

RESULT 643
ABV78447
ID ABV78447 standard; cDNA; 10 BP.
XX AC ABV78447;
XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GTR-D mRNA SAGE tag, SEQ ID NO:158.
XX

KW SAGE tag; serial analysis of gene expression; human; Th1 cell;
KW activated T cell; T lymphocyte; immune response; expression pattern;
XX preferential expression; immune disorder; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2002186482-A.
XX DT 02-JUL-2002.
XX PF 19-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00385816.
XX PR 19-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00385816.
XX PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX DR WPI; 2002-594261/64.
XX PT Human activated Th1 and Th2 cell expression gene group, useful for the
XX diagnosis and treatment of Th1 and Th2-related diseases.
PS Claim 19; Page 10; 60pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags
CC representing groups of genes which are expressed in activated human Th1
CC and/or Th2 cells. The SAGE tags of this invention consist of a sequence
CC of 10 nucleotides located downstream of the 5'-CATG-3' sequence motif
CC lying nearest to the polyA region of cDNAs derived from a variety of
CC genes. These tags serve to uniquely identify each transcript and can thus
CC be used to analyse the pattern of gene expression in particular cell
CC types. The invention also relates to proteins encoded by the genes
CC expressed in Th1 and/or Th2 cells, antibodies against these proteins, and
CC inhibitors of the expression of groups of genes that are expressed in
CC either or both the two cell types. Groups of genes expressed in Th1
CC and/or Th2 cell types may be used for the diagnosis and treatment of Th1
CC and Th2-related disorders. Sequences ABV78390-ABV78560 are SAGE tags
CC representing 171 genes which are more highly expressed in Th1 cells
CC compared with Th2 cells
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db |||||||
3 CCCCTTCC 10

RESULT 644
ABX09674/c
ID ABX09674 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX AC ABX09674;
XX DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from NF1 #64.
XX KW Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
KW mutation; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200272882-A2.
XX PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002780.
XX PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01011925.
XX

PA (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.
XX
PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-723374/78.
DR
XX
XX Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,
PT comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes
PT derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 140; 146pp; German.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
CC of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
CC studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing
CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
CC acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are risk
CC -associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be combined
CC with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable diagnosis,
CC especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene therapy)
CC that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations in a
CC reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the method is
CC well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes used to
CC illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 ACCTCATC 10
Db 8 ACCTCATC 1

RESULT 645
AAD44467/c
ID AAD44467 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAD44467;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human F2RL1 gene polymorphisms detecting primer #5.
XX
KW Human; haplotype; coagulation factor II receptor like 1; F2RL1; asthma;
KW polymorphism; chronic pulmonary disease; inflammatory disorder;
KW gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200255534-A2.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US046475.
XX
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247516P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bieglecki KM, Sanchis A, Shah N;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566728/60.
XX
PT New genetic variants having polymorphisms in the coagulation factor II

PT (thrombin) receptor like 1 (F2RL1) gene, useful for studying the function
PT of F2RL1 and treating disorders associated with abnormal expression or
PT function of F2RL1.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 14; 65pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising genes and
CC haplotypes of the coagulation factor II (thrombin) receptor like 1
CC (F2RL1) gene. Polymorphic variants of the F2RL1 gene are useful in
CC studying the expression and biological function of F2RL1, and in
CC identifying drugs targetting F2RL1 protein for treating disorders
CC associated with abnormal expression or function of F2RL1, e.g. asthma,
CC chronic pulmonary disease, and inflammatory disorders. Polynucleotides
CC comprising a polymorphic gene variant or fragment may be used for
CC therapeutic purposes, where a patient could benefit from expression or
CC increased expression of a particular F2RL1 protein isoform, or an
CC expression vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the
CC patient. Haplotype information is useful in improving the efficiency and
CC output of several steps in drug discovery and development process,
CC including target validation, identifying lead compounds, and early phase
CC clinical trials. Information on polymorphisms may be applied in studying
CC biological functions of F2RL1 as well as in identifying drugs targetting
CC this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal
CC expression or function. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is human F2RL1 gene polymorphism detecting primer
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 8 CCCCTTCC 1

RESULT 646
AAL39797/c
ID AAL39797 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC AAL39797;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE SMOH polymorphism detecting primer SEQ ID No 112.
XX
KW Cytostatic; polymorphic variant; single nucleotide polymorphism; SMOH;
KW human smoothened Drosophila homologue; basal cell carcinoma; BCC;
KW gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200229004-A2.
XX
PD 11-APR-2002.
XX
PF 04-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031304.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237871P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Koshy B, Lee HH, Sausker EA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-519113/55.
XX
PT New genetic variants of smoothened Drosophila homolog (SMOH) gene useful
PT for therapeutic purposes and for expressing SMOH protein useful in
PT identifying drugs to treat basal cell carcinomas.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 15; 179pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for the human
CC smoothened Drosophila homologue (SMOH) gene or its fragment, or a
CC polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for a SMOH cDNA or its
CC fragment. A new isolated polypeptide is useful for screening for drugs
CC targeting the polypeptide. A new method is useful for identifying an
CC association between a trait such as a clinical response to a drug
CC targeting SMOH and a haplotype or haplotype pair of SMOH gene. The
CC methods have applicability in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic
CC treatments for basal cell carcinomas (BCCs). The isolated polynucleotide
CC is useful for studying the expression and function of SMOH and expressing
CC SMOH protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
CC related to SMOH activity. The polymorphism and haplotype data are useful
CC for validating whether SMOH is a suitable target for drugs to treat BCCs,
CC screening for the drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials of the
CC drugs. The isolated polynucleotide is useful for therapeutic purposes.
CC The new method, an oligonucleotide and kit of the invention are useful
CC for determining whether an individual has one of the haplotypes or the
CC haplotype pairs. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to
CC treat disorders by gene therapy and antisense gene therapy. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used for detecting human
CC smoothened Drosophila homologue gene polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 9 CCCCTTCC 2

RESULT 647
ABT14399/c
ID ABT14399 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABT14399;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid PCR amplification method-related RAPD PCR primer #169.
XX
KW Nucleic acid amplification; nucleic acid analysis; DNA analysis; ss;
KW RNA analysis; RAPD; PCR; primer; random amplified polymorphic DNA.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX WO200281743-A2.
PN
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001489.
XX
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008182.
XX
PA (HAMI/) HAMILL B.
XX
PI Hamill B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-075484/07.
XX
PT Amplification of nucleotide sequences from polynucleotides by chain
PT extension of oligonucleotide primers, comprises 2 oligonucleotides in
PT solution, 2 attached to supports and both share complementary sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 17; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a method for the PCR amplification of nucleic
CC acids. The method involves a set of primers, where two of the primers are
CC in solution and at least two other primers are attached to a solid
CC support. The method of the invention can be used for the analysis of a
CC nucleic acid or a mixture of nucleic acids, including: single-stranded
CC DNA molecules, double-stranded DNA molecules and mRNA molecules. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD)
CC PCR primer of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCC 13
Db 10 TCATCGCC 3

RESULT 649
ADH56997

CC nucleic acid or a mixture of nucleic acids, including: single-stranded
CC DNA molecules, double-stranded DNA molecules and mRNA molecules. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD)
CC PCR primer of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 18 CCTAAGCA 25
Db 9 CCTAAGCA 2

RESULT 648
ABT14374/c
ID ABT14374 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ABT14374;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid PCR amplification method-related RAPD PCR primer #144.
XX
KW Nucleic acid amplification; nucleic acid analysis; DNA analysis; ss;
KW RNA analysis; RAPD; PCR; primer; random amplified polymorphic DNA.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX WO200281743-A2.
PN
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001489.
XX
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008182.
XX
PA (HAMI/) HAMILL B.
XX
PI Hamill B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-075484/07.
XX
PT Amplification of nucleotide sequences from polynucleotides by chain
PT extension of oligonucleotide primers, comprises 2 oligonucleotides in
PT solution, 2 attached to supports and both share complementary sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 17; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a method for the PCR amplification of nucleic
CC acids. The method involves a set of primers, where two of the primers are
CC in solution and at least two other primers are attached to a solid
CC support. The method of the invention can be used for the analysis of a
CC nucleic acid or a mixture of nucleic acids, including: single-stranded
CC DNA molecules, double-stranded DNA molecules and mRNA molecules. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD)
CC PCR primer of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCC 13
Db 10 TCATCGCC 3

RESULT 649
ADH56997

ID ADH56997 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADH56997;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CARD4 5' intron DNA oligo preceding exon 8 SeqID 85.
XX
XX ss; human; CARD4; NOD1; CED4/Apaf-1; caspase-9 induced apoptosis;
KW inflammation; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory bowel; psoriasis; asthma;
KW antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; pharmacogenomic; forensic;
KW paternity testing.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003219810-A1.
PN
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2003; 2003US-00401194.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368184P.
XX
PA (BARN/) BARNES G.
PA (BERT/) BERTIN J.
XX
PI Barnes G, Bertin J;
XX WPI; 2004-010870/01.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising an allelic variant of a
PT CARD4 gene, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating asthma or an
PT apoptotic, inflammatory or allergic disorder, or in pharmacogenomics.
XX
PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 85; 77pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms within
CC the human CARD4 gene. Specifically, it refers to allelic variants of
CC CARD4 (NOD1), a member of the CED4/Apaf-1 family that is involved in
CC caspase-9 induced apoptosis and inflammation. The present invention
CC describes a kit for determining the allelic variants of CARD4 polymorphic
CC regions of an individual, which can be useful for predicting
CC susceptibility, as well as diagnosis, prevention and treatment of various
CC disorders including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis or asthma. Accordingly,
CC the compositions of this invention exhibit antiasthmatic,
CC antiinflammatory and antiallergic activities. Furthermore, they may be
CC used to identify patients that would be strong candidates for effective
CC treatment with a CARD4 modulator, in pharmacogenomics, or in monitoring
CC the effects of CARD4 therapeutics during clinical trials. The nucleic
CC acid molecule may also be used in forensics or paternity testing. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a human CARD4 DNA oligo that indicates an
CC intron/exon boundary of the genomic CARD4 DNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTA 21
|||||||
DB 2 CCTTCCTA 9

RESULT 650
ADK12942/c
ID ADK12942 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADK12942;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) standard tag SEQ ID NO:120.
DE
XX glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;
KW anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;
KW multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; standard tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016758-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.
XX
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.
PR 01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;
XX WPI; 2004-247973/23.
DR
XX
PT Diagnosing glioma by detecting expression product of any one of 255
PT genes, glioma endothelial markers, in brain tissue sample suspected of
PT being neoplastic, and comparing the expression with expression in normal
PT brain tissue sample.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 120; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
CC of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
CC gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
CC neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma
CC endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
CC expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
CC tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
CC (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
CC treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or anti glioma
CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
CC (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
CC as potential anticancer or anti glioma drug involves contacting a test
CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
CC -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
CC standard tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGC 24
|||||||
DB 9 TCCTAAGC 2

RESULT 651
ADU20004
ID ADU20004 standard; DNA; 10 BP.
XX
AC ADU20004;
XX
DT 13-JAN-2005 (first entry)
XX
DE Hypoxia-related tumorigenesis-related SAGE tag #1795.
XX
KW screening; hypoxia-related tumorigenesis;
KW hypoxia-induced gene regulation; tumour; SAGE tag; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004092198-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-2004.
XX
PF 09-APR-2004; 2004WO-US011087.
XX
PR 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461712P.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
PI Nacht M;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-758333/74.
XX
PT Identifying agents that alter biological activity of a polypeptide
PT encoded by a polynucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis
PT comprises contacting an agent with a target cell and monitoring activity
PT of expressed product.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 92; 100pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises a method of screening for candidate agents
CC capable of altering the biological activity of a protein encoded by a
CC nucleotide involved in hypoxia-related tumorigenesis. The method of the
CC invention involves: contacting a test agent with a target cell expressing
CC the nucleotide, and monitoring the activity of the expressed protein
CC product; if the test agent modifies the activity of the expressed protein
CC then this is a candidate agent. The method of the invention is useful for
CC modifying hypoxia-induced gene regulation and for diagnosing, prognosing
CC or treating tumours. The present DNA sequence represents a SAGE tag that
CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 10 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 10;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 2 CCACCTCA 9
RESULT 652
AAQ37873
ID AAQ37873 standard; RNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAQ37873;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JUL-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Sequence of oligonucleotide set D1 for binding to the HIV gag-pol triple
DE strand.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide; target molecule; binding activity; therapy; HIV;
KW diagnosis; research; gag-pol; triple strand; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9304204-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-1993.
XX
PF 21-AUG-1992; 92WO-US007121.
XX
PR 23-AUG-1991; 91US-00749000.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ecker DJ, Wyatt J, Bruice TW, Anderson K, Hanecak RC, Vickers T;
PI Davis P;
XX
DR WPI; 1993-094029/11.
XX
PT Screening of oligo:nucleotide and polypeptide molecules - by synthesising
PT sets of molecules and assaying for activity against a target molecule.
XX
PS Example; Page 38; 75pp; English.
XX
CC The example concerns random oligo set binding to HIV gag-pol triple
CC strand. Binding to double stranded DNA or RNA is possible by formation of
CC a three stranded complex with the incoming third strand binding to the
CC major groove of the duplex RNA or DNA. To determine the best oligo to
CC bind to the gag-pol stem loop, a group of RNA oligo sets was designed to
CC bind to the purine-rich strand of the gag-pol stem-loop . At the posn. of
CC the two Cys the sequence was randomised to provide the sequences in
CC AAQ37870- AAQ37877. Binding to the gag-pol stemloop was measured by gel
CC shift analysis. In round 1, oligo set C1 had the greatest affinity, in
CC the second round C was fixed in the eighth posn. and the ninth posn. was
CC determined. Oligo set C2 had the greatest affinity for the target in the
CC ninth round. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CCCUCCU 8
RESULT 653
AAQ73632
ID AAQ73632 standard; RNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAQ73632;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 13-JUN-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE RNA oligonucleotide with binding affinity for HIV gag-pol stem loop.
XX
KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; tat element; transcription; factor;
KW binding; target molecules; identification; modulate; function;
KW therapeutic; diagnostic; research; gag-pol stem loop; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9421825-A1.
XX
PD 29-SEP-1994.
XX
PF 01-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002166.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1993; 93US-00032852.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Davis PW;
XX WPI; 1994-317042/39.
XX
XX Identifying oligo-nucleotide(s) binding specifically to transcription
PT factors - or other target molecules, using sets of oligo-nucleotide(s)
PT with a fixed base at some positions and randomised bases at other, and
PT interaction with selected set.
XX
XX Example 23; Page 44; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The method of the invention is useful for identifying oligonucleotides
CC (I) which modulate transcription factor function for therapeutic,
CC diagnostic or research purposes. Binding of (I) to double stranded DNA or
CC RNA is possible by formation of a three stranded complex with the
CC incoming third strand binding in the major groove of the duplex RNA or
CC DNA. One of the limitations in the design of triple strand interactions
CC is the need to have a long stretch of homopurines as a target. The 3',
CC (right) side of the gag-pol stem loop is homopurine except for a pair of
CC cytosines near the bottom of the stem loop. AAQ73629-36 were designed and
CC their affinity for the stem loop was measured in a gel shift assay.
CC AAQ73631 had the greatest affinity for the target with a Kd of 50 in
CC round 1. In round 9, AAQ73635 had the greatest affinity for the target
CC with a Kd of 1. This showed that a triple strand binding sequence can be
CC optimised. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
|||:|:
Db 1 CCCUCCU 8

RESULT 654
AAV06737
ID AAV06737 standard; RNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAV06737;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 27-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Random oligonucleotide set D1 binding to HIV gag-pol triple strand.
XX
KW Ras stem/loop; oligonucleotide synthesis; unrandomisation; HIV gag-pol;
KW triple strand; HIV TAR element; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5698391-A.
XX
PD 16-DEC-1997.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357396.
XX
PR 23-AUG-1991; 91US-00749000.
PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00196103.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Wyatt J, Anderson K, Ecker DJ, Vickers T, Hanecak R, Freier SM;
PI Sanghvi YS, Brown-Driver V, Cook PD, Davis P, Bruice TW;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-051483/05.
XX
PT Synthesis and selection of oligomers - especially oligonucleotides.
XX
PS Example 40; Col 31; 37pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an oligonucleotide set shown in the
CC specification. The invention relates to a method for determining an
CC oligonucleotide having an assayable activity for a target molecule. It
CC comprises: (a) preparing a group of sets of oligonucleotides of
CC substantially the same length, each oligonucleotide comprising at least 3
CC nucleotides by defining a common position in the oligonucleotides of the
CC sets, and synthesising the sets of oligonucleotides so that each set has
CC a different nucleotide in the common position, the nucleotides which are
CC not in the common position being randomised; (b) assaying each of the
CC sets for activity against the target molecule; (c) selecting the set
CC having the highest activity; (d) preparing a further group of sets of
CC oligonucleotides of the substantially same length, each of the sets of
CC the further group having in the previously defined common position the
CC nucleotide appearing in that position in the set selected in step (c),
CC and having in an additional defined common position a different
CC nucleotide, the nucleotides in the positions of the oligonucleotides
CC which are not in a defined common position being randomised; (e) assaying
CC each of the sets of the further group for the assayable activity; (f)
CC selecting the set of the further group having the highest assayable
CC activity; and (g) repeating steps (d) to (f) until an oligonucleotide
CC having the assayable activity for the target molecule is determined. The
CC methods can be applied to any molecules that can be oligomerised in a
CC controlled fashion. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
|||:|:
Db 1 CCCUCCU 8

RESULT 655
ABQ87243/C
ID ABQ87243 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ87243;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 998.
XX
KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.

XX Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 78; 325pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial

CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGC 24
Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4

RESULT 656
ABQ87583
ID ABQ87583 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABQ87583;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin stress/ageing related EST SEQ ID NO 1338.
XX
KW Human; skin ageing; skin stress; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253773-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015178.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000121.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-528865/56.
XX

PT Identifying genes involved in skin stress and aging, useful e.g. in
PT screening for cosmetic or therapeutic agents, based on differential gene
PT expression.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 94; 325pp; German.
XX

CC The invention relates to identifying (M1) genes in vitro that, in humans
CC or animals, are important for skin ageing and/or skin stress by serial
CC analysis of gene expression between mixtures of transcribed and
CC optionally translated, genetically encoded factors (A) obtained from
CC young and aged skin, to identify that genes that show strong differential
CC expression. (A) comprises protein or mRNAs or their fragments. (M1) is
CC useful for: identifying markers of skin ageing and/or stress; determining
CC skin ageing and/or stress; and identifying or determining the effects of
CC pharmaceutical or cosmetic agents for control of skin ageing. The present
CC sequence is one of a group of human skin ageing/stress related expressed
CC sequence tags (ABQ86246-ABQ87680) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 12 CCCCTTCC 19
Db 4 CCCCTTCC 11
RESULT 657
ABV64096/c
ID ABV64096 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64096;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1882.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 77; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 17 TCCTAAGC 24
Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4

RESULT 658
ABV63195/c
ID ABV63195 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63195;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Human skin EST 981.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 52; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTT 17
Db 8 CGCCCCCTT 1

RESULT 659
ABV69262
ID ABV69262 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69262;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human skin EST 7048.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.

XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 221; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 11 GCCCCTTC 18
Db 4 GCCCCTTC 11

RESULT 660
ABV71517/c
ID ABV71517 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71517;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 9303.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX

PS Claim 24; Page 299; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 17 TCCTAAGC 24
Db 11 TCCTAAGC 4

RESULT 661
ABV71211
ID ABV71211 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71211;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 8997.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 8997.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 289; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag

CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCC 15
Db 4 ATCGCCCC 11

RESULT 662
ABV67460/c
ID ABV67460 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67460;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5246.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 170; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTA 21
Db 11 CCTTCCTA 4

```
RESULT 663
ABV68306
ID ABV68306 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68306;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6092.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 194; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCTTCCTA 9

RESULT 664
ABV70208/c
ID ABV70208 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV70208;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7994.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
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XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 255; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCAT 9
Db 9 CACCTCAT 2

RESULT 665
ABV65268
ID ABV65268 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV65268;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 3054.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
```

PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 110; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAA 22
Db 3 CTTCTTAA 10

RESULT 666
ABV67594
ID ABV67594 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67594;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 5380.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 173; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)

CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 4 CCACCTCA 11

RESULT 667
ABV63790
ID ABV63790 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63790;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human skin EST 1576.
DE
XX Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 68; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCC 15
Db 4 ATCGCCCC 11
|||||

RESULT 668
ABV65863
ID ABV65863 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV65863;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 3649.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 126; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCTTCCT 10
|||||

RESULT 669
ABV62787/c
ID ABV62787 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV62787;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT Human skin EST 573.
XX
DE
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCAT 9
Db 9 CACCTCAT 2
|||||

RESULT 670
ABV70616/c
ID ABV70616 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV70616;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 8402.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX

PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
DR In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
XX homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
PT
XX Claim 24; Page 268; 1345pp; German.
PS
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTT 17
Db 8 CGCCCCCTT 1

RESULT 671
ADQ30170
ID ADQ30170 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ30170;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine VR1 exon 1d transcription factor binding fragment #62.
XX
KW ds; VR1 receptor; vanilloid receptor type 1; modulator;
KW pain transmission; primary sensory neuron; transcription factor;
KW detection; MZF1; NFKappaB; NFAT; GATA1; sensitivity disorder; analgesia;
KW hypalgesia; hyperalgesia; neuralgia; myalgia; murine.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO2004053120-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 01-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013522.
XX
PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01057421.
XX (CHEF) GRUENENTHAL GMBH.
PA
XX Weihe E, Bieller A, Schaefer MKH;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-468868/44.
DR
XX

PT New nucleic acid that modulates expression of the vanilloid receptor-1,
PT useful for control of pain or sensitivity disorders, comprises sequences
XX from control regions of the receptor gene.
PS Disclosure; Page 50; 68pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid containing a specific
CC segment having at least one region that modulates expression of the VR1
CC (vanilloid receptor type 1) receptor, or a functional derivative, allele
CC or fragment of this region, or a sequence that hybridises to it under
CC standard conditions. The VR1 modulator is derived from one or more of
CC positions 221931-223344 of GenBank AL670399, 31673-36359 of AL663116, or
CC 44731-43231 or 36616-33151 of AF168787 and is involved in transmission of
CC pain, particularly in primary sensory neurons. The invention also
CC describes a vector that contains the VR1 modulator, host cells containing
CC this vector (other than human germ or embryonal stem cells) and a method
CC for modulating expression of the VR1 receptor by introducing the
CC modulator or the vector into a cell that contains the VR1 gene. The
CC products of the invention are used for detecting a transcription factor
CC from its binding to a regulatory sequence (or a double-stranded
CC oligonucleotide fragment of it), e.g. by Western blotting or enzyme-
CC linked immunosorbant assay, particularly for diagnosis of diseases
CC associated with overexpression or underexpression of the transcription
CC factor. The region that modulates VR1 receptor expression includes a
CC binding site for a transcription factor, e.g. MZF1, NFKappaB, NFAT or
CC GATA1. The nucleic acids of the invention, or vectors containing them,
CC are used for prevention or treatment of pain, also for treating
CC sensitivity disorders, e.g. analgesia, hypalgesia or hyperalgesia, also
CC neuralgia and myalgia, that are associated with activity of the VR1
CC receptor. This sequence represents a fragment of murine VR1 exon 1d DNA
CC which is capable of binding to a transcription factor.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCAT 9
Db 4 CACCTCAT 11

RESULT 672
ADQ36273
ID ADQ36273 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ36273;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hair-bearing skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 1090.
XX
KW hair-bearing skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; biochip; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260931-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060931.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
XX Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518857/50.
XX

PT In vitro identification of genes important for hair-bearing skin, useful
PT for assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1090; 250pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for hair-bearing skin in humans. The method
CC comprises recovering, from hair-bearing skin, a first mixture of
CC genetically expressed (transcribed and optionally translated) factors
CC (i.e. proteins, mRNA or their fragments), recovering a second, similar
CC mixture from skin on which hair does not grow and subjecting both
CC mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) to identify those
CC genes for which expression is markedly different between the two types of
CC skin. The invention also describes in vitro methods for determining
CC homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin and for determining activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human hair-bearing skin. A biochip and
CC a test kit comprising a solid support (flexible or rigid) with
CC immobilised probes are also described for determining homeostasis. The
CC hair-bearing skin is from the scalp and the other skin is from the face.
CC The method allows identification of as many as possible of the genes
CC important for hair-bearing skin, and therefore, of a very wide range of
CC potential therapeutic and cosmetic agents. ADQ35184-ADQ36518 represent
CC human DNA Tag fragments used to identify genes associated with hair-
CC bearing skin.

XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 16 TTCCTAAG 23
Db 4 TTCCTAAG 11

RESULT 673

ADQ35036
ID ADQ35036 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ADQ35036;

XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 3126.

XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN DE10260928-A1.

XX PD 08-JUL-2004.

XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;

XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3126; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.

XX Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTA 21
Db 2 CCTTCCTA 9

RESULT 674

ADQ32372/C
ID ADQ32372 standard; DNA; 11 BP.

XX AC ADQ32372;

XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 462.

XX facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN DE10260928-A1.

XX PD 08-JUL-2004.

XX PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.

XX PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.

XX PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;

XX PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;

XX DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.

XX In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.

PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 462; 577pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed

CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 CCACCTCA 8
Db 10 CCACCTCA 3

RESULT 675
ADQ34254/c
ID ADQ34254 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ34254;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2344.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX

PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX

PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2344; 577pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression

CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTT 17
Db 8 CGCCCCCTT 1

RESULT 676
ADQ32420
ID ADQ32420 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ32420;
XX

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 510.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX

PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX

PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 510; 577pp; German.
XX

CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are

CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
XX identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.

SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCT 20
Db 3 CCCTTCCT 10

RESULT 677
ADQ35105/C
ID ADQ35105 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ35105;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 3195.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PS In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3195; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or

CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic
CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTTCAT 9
Db 9 CACCTTCAT 2

RESULT 678
ADQ34536
ID ADQ34536 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ADQ34536;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human facial skin-associated DNA fragment SEQ ID NO 2626.
XX
KW facial skin; human; serial analysis of gene expression; SAGE;
KW homeostasis; biochip; cosmetic; pharmaceutical; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN DE10260928-A1.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060928.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Schlotmann K, Gassenmeier T, Holtkoetter O;
PI Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-518855/50.
XX
PT In vitro identification of genes important for facial skin, useful for
PT assessing homeostasis and in screening for pharmaceutical or cosmetic
PT agents, based on differential expression analysis.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2626; 577pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel in vitro method for identifying genes
CC that are significant for facial skin in humans. The method comprises
CC recovering, from facial skin, a first mixture of genetically expressed
CC (transcribed and optionally translated) factors (i.e. proteins, mRNA or
CC their fragments), recovering a second, similar mixture from some other
CC human tissue, preferably skin from a protected area, especially from the
CC breast and subjecting the mixtures to serial analysis of gene expression
CC (SAGE) to identify those genes for which expression is markedly different
CC between facial skin and the other tissue. The invention also describes an
CC in vitro method for determining homeostasis of human facial skin; a test
CC kit which comprises a solid support (flexible or rigid) on which are
CC immobilised probes that bind specifically to the factors of interest and
CC a biochip for determining homeostasis of human facial skin. The products
CC of the invention are also used in a method which determines activity of
CC cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents for use against disorders or
CC disturbances of the homeostasis of human skin and a screening method for
CC identifying cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents. The method allows
CC identification of as many as possible of the genes important for facial
CC skin and thus of a very wide range of potential therapeutic and cosmetic

CC agents. ADQ31911-ADQ35111 represent human DNA Tag fragments used to
CC identify the facial skin-associated genes described in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.8%; Score 8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 15 CTTCTCTAA 22
| | | | | | | |
Db 3 CTTCTCTAA 10

RESULT 679
AAQ53026
ID AAQ53026 standard; RNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAQ53026;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Herpes simplex virus target sequence 104.
XX
KW RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; HrRNA;
KW picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TCLV;
KW T-cell leukaemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;
KW influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
KW antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09323569-A1.
XX
PD 25-NOV-1993.
XX
PF 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.
XX
PR 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882888.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.
PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.
PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
XX
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswiggen JA, Macejak DG, Holecek JJ;
PI Mamone JA;

XX WPI; 1993-386599/48.
DR
XX
PT Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
PT and gene expression.
XX
PS Claim 5; Fig 15; 287pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences (AAQ52923-Q53037) are pref. herpes simplex virus target
CC sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
CC complementary to a substrate binding region in the specified gene target.
CC They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
CC in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
CC have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
CC used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
CC PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 53.6%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 7; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
| | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCCCCCUGCCU 11

RESULT 680
AAZ18930/c
ID AAZ18930 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18930;
XX
DT 22-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine MRL SAGE tag 3797903.
XX
KW Wound healing; non-MRL healer mouse; quantitative trait locus; QTL;
KW healing response; microsatellite marker; treatment; central nerve;
KW peripheral nerve; nerve injury; SAGE tag; murine; ss.
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN W09941364-A2.
XX
PD 19-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 12-FEB-1999; 99WO-US002962.
XX
PR 13-FEB-1998; 98US-0074737P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097937P.
PR 28-SEP-1998; 98US-0102051P.
XX
PA (WIST-) WISTAR INST.
XX
PI Heber-Katz E;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-494533/41.
XX
PT New mammalian model for enhanced wound healing - useful for identifying
PT enhanced wound healing genes.
XX
PS Claim 13; Page 72; 136pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel non-MRL healer mouse (M) having at least
CC one quantitative trait locus selected from those given in the
CC specification, exhibiting an enhanced healing response to a wound
CC compared to mice (m) without the locus. The invention describes a novel
CC method of identifying a gene involved in enhanced wound healing by
CC identifying DNA microsatellite markers which can distinguish healer mice
CC from non-healer mice and identifying microsatellite markers which

CC segregate with enhanced wound healing in progeny of the mice, where a
CC chromosomal locus containing at least one enhanced wound healing gene is
CC identified. A method of treating a wound in a mammal is also disclosed.
CC The new methods are useful for treating wounds, especially central and
CC peripheral nerve wound. The methods of the invention are useful for
CC restoring function after nerve injury in a mammal. (M) is useful as a
CC mammalian model of enhanced wound healing, useful for identifying genes
CC and gene products involved in enhanced wound healing, and to provide
CC methods for wound healing. AAZ18691-Z19036 represent murine SAGE tags
CC from C57BL/6 and MRL mice which are used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 11 CATCATAGCA 1

RESULT 681
AAAX14968
ID AAX14968 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAX14968;
XX
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming nucleotides 1153-1163 of the p53 gene.
XX
KW Triple-helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;
KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5861244-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.
XX
PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 25-26; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.
CC It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay
CC comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,
CC e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at
CC least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and
CC reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is
CC designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test
CC sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA
CC which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test
CC sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for
CC identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in
CC clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CTCCTCTCCCC 11

RESULT 682
AAA87795
ID AAA87795 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAA87795;
XX
DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Promoter P15B3 transcription factor binding site SEQ ID #159.
XX
KW Human; secreted protein; forensic procedure; gene therapy;
KW chromosome mapping; cancer; autoimmune disease; cardiovascular disorder;
KW cystic fibrosis; hypothyroidism; immunological disorder; amyloidosis;
KW brain disorder; skeletal muscle disorder; eye disorder; obesity;
KW mitochondrialcytopathy; diabetes; atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; graft rejection; dementia; hyperlipidaemia;
KW septic shock; impotence; promoter; P15B3; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200037491-A2.
XX
PD 29-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-IB002058.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113686P.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0141032P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Bougueleret L, Dumas J, Duclert A;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-442637/38.
XX
PT Polynucleotides and polypeptides encoding proteins with signal peptides,
PT useful in diagnostic, forensic, gene therapy and chromosome mapping
PT procedures.
XX
PS Example 48; Fig 5; 306pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a transcription factor binding site identified
CC in the human P15B3 promoter. The invention relates to sequences AAA87725-
CC A87774 which encode human secreted proteins AAB25763-B25812. The proteins
CC include signal peptides. The P15B3 promoter is used in the isolation of
CC the cDNAs of the invention. Included in the invention are a host cell
CC containing one of the cDNA sequences, and a purified antibody capable of
CC binding to one of the secreted proteins. Also contained in the invention
CC are methods for storing the sequence data on a computer system, and a
CC method for identifying features of the cDNA sequences using a computer
CC programme. The cDNAs are useful for expressing secreted proteins or
CC fragments to obtain antibodies capable of specifically binding to the
CC secreted proteins. The cDNAs may also be useful in diagnostic, forensic,
CC gene therapy and chromosome mapping procedures and may be used to design
CC expression vectors and secretion vectors. The proteins of the invention
CC may be used to treat diseases including cancer, autoimmune diseases,
CC cardiovascular disorders, cystic fibrosis, hypothyroidism, immunological
CC disorders, amyloidosis, brain disorders, skeletal muscle disorders, eye
CC disorders, obesity, mitochondrialcytopathies, diabetes, atherosclerosis,
CC neurodegenerative disorders, graft rejection, Alzheimer's disease,
CC dementia, hyperlipidaemia, septic shock and impotence
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19
||| |||||
Db 1 TCCACCTTCC 11

RESULT 683
AAC63231
ID AAC63231 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAC63231;
XX
DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #4 used in a method for primer selection.
XX
KW PCR primer; nucleic acid amplification; melting temperature; T_m; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200060123-A2.
XX
PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008962.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127891P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME TECHNOLOGIES LLC.
XX
PI Senapathy P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656235/63.
XX

Determining Tm range for several degenerate primers with a fixed-sequence
PT and a degenerate-sequence portion for use in polymerase chain reaction
PT amplification by identifying a specific sequence in the nucleic acid
PT template.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for selecting PCR primers for
CC nucleic acid amplification. The method comprises determining the melting
CC temperature (T_m) range for degenerate oligonucleotide primers with a
CC fixed-sequence portion (FS) and a degenerate-sequence portion (DS) by
CC searching known portion of a nucleic acid template for a sequence
CC complementary to a desired FS of a primer. Nucleotide base pairs flanking
CC or interspersed between the sequence complementary to a DS of one of the
CC primers are detected and Tm is calculated. The method of the present
CC invention allows primers which produce more efficient DNA amplification
CC to be produced. The present sequence is a primer. This sequence was used
CC to exemplify the occurrence of a primer with a FS of 6 base pairs (CGCCCC)
CC within a template. The remaining 5 base pairs make up the DS
XX

Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 10 CGCCCTTCT 20
||| |||||
Db 1 CGGCCTACCT 11
RESULT 684
AAS07926
ID AAS07926 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX

AC

XX AAS07926;

DT 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human transcription factor binding site from promoter P15B4 #5.
DE

XX Human; expressed sequence tag; EST; ds; promoter P15B4;
KW acute myocardial infarction; acute ischaemic stroke; diabetes; anaemia;
KW growth hormone deficiency; hepatitis; kidney carcinoma;
KW multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neutropaenia;
KW transcription factor binding site.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP1104808-A1.

XX 06-JUN-2001.

XX 27-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202699.

XX 05-AUG-1999; 99US-0147499P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Dumas Milne Edwards J, Jobert S, Giordano J;

XX WPI; 2001-357986/38.

XX New purified 5' expressed sequence tags useful in diagnostic, forensic,
PT gene therapy or chromosome mapping procedures, or for distinguishing
PT human tissues or cells from non-human tissues or cells.

XX Example 53; Fig 5; 90pp; English.

XX The sequence represents a transcription factor binding site from human
CC promoter P15B4, the promoter and binding site being isolated using
CC sequence from one of the 5' expressed sequence tags (EST) of the
CC invention, one of 15442 nucleotide sequences not given in the
CC specification. The 5' EST may be used to efficiently identify and isolate
CC 5'untranslated regions (UTRs) and upstream regulatory regions which
CC control the location, developmental stage, rate and quantity of protein
CC synthesis, as well as the stability of the mRNA. ESTs containing the 5'
CC ends of protein genes may include sequences for chromosome mapping and
CC identification individuals. The EST may further be used to distinguish
CC human tissues or cells from non-human tissues or cells, to distinguish
CC between human tissues or cells that do not and do not express
CC polynucleotides comprising the 5' EST sequences, to obtain and express
CC cDNA clones which include full protein coding sequences of the
CC corresponding gene products, to map and clone promoter regions, and open
CC reading frames from a genomic sequence, and to obtain and express
CC extended cDNAs encoding portions of the protein. EST-related nucleic
CC acids are useful in forensic procedures or in diagnosis of genetic
CC diseases resulting from abnormal gene expression, for constructing a high
CC resolution map of human chromosomes, and in gene therapy to control or
CC treat genetic diseases. Proteins expressed from the cDNAs may be used in
CC treating or controlling a variety of human conditions e.g acute
CC myocardial infarction, acute ischaemic stroke, diabetes, anaemia, growth
CC hormone deficiency, hepatitis, kidney carcinoma, multiple sclerosis,
CC chemotherapy-induced neutropaenia

XX Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 9 TCGCCCTTCC 19

||| |||||
Db 1 TCCACCTTCC 11

RESULT 685

ABV65218

ID ABV65218 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV65218;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 3004.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 108; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 1 CTTCATACCA 11
RESULT 686
ABV6527/c
ID ABV66527 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV66527;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 4313.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200253774-A2.
PN
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 144; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 TTCCTAAGCAT 26
Db 11 TTCCTCAGCCT 1
RESULT 687
ABV67750/c
ID ABV67750 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67750;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5536.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnerary; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX

DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 178; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 11 CTGATCGCCTC 1

RESULT 688
ABV68399
ID ABV68399 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68399;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6185.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 196; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to

CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CGCCGCTTCTT 11

RESULT 689
ABV69906
ID ABV69906 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69906;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7692.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 245; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16
Db 1 TCAGCGACCCT 11

RESULT 690
ABV66642
ID ABV66642 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV66642;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 4428.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 147; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 1 CCTCATTTCCC 11

RESULT 691
ABV69628/c
ID ABV69628 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69628;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX
DE Human skin EST 7414.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 232; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 CCTCATCGCCC 14
Db 11 CCACAGCGCCC 1

RESULT 692
ABV62485
ID ABV62485 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV62485;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 271.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.

PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 33; 1345pp; German.
PS
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16
Db 1 TCAGCGACCT 11

RESULT 693
ABV67632/c
ID ABV67632 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67632;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human skin EST 5418.
DE
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX
PD 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human skin EST 5418.
DE
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 174; 1345pp; German.
PS
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCT 16
Db 11 TCTGCGCCCT 1

RESULT 694
ABV70706
ID ABV70706 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV70706;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human skin EST 8492.
DE
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
PF
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
PR
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
XX Claim 24; Page 271; 1345pp; German.
PS
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the

```
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 1 CCTTACCTAAG 11

RESULT 695
ABV71904
ID ABV71904 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71904;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 9690.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 313; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCCCACCTAA 11
```

```
RESULT 696
ABV63285
ID ABV63285 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63285;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1071.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 CCCTTCCTAAG 23
Db 1 CCTTACCTAAG 11

RESULT 697
ABV63771
ID ABV63771 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV63771;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1557.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
```


KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200253774-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX Disclosure; Page 68; 1345pp; German.
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
||| |
Db 1 CACCCCCTCGC 11

RESULT 698
ABV64983/c
ID ABV64983 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64983;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 2769.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.

psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO200253774-A2.
11-JUL-2002.
20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
(HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
e.g. skin cancer.
Disclosure; Page 68; 1345pp; German.
The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
(M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
(EST) of the invention
Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
||| |
Db 1 CACCCCCTCGC 11

RESULT 698
ABV64983/c
ID ABV64983 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64983;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 2769.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.

XX Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX Disclosure; Page 102; 1345pp; German.
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 9 TCGCCCCCTTCC 19
||| |
Db 11 TCGACCCCTGCC 1

RESULT 699
ABV64483
ID ABV64483 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64483;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 2269.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX Disclosure; Page 88; 1345pp; German.
XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically

CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCCCACCTAA 11

RESULT 700
ABV68556/c
ID ABV68556 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68556;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6342.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 201; 1345pp; German.
XX

CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCCCACCTAA 11

RESULT 700
ABV68556/c
ID ABV68556 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV68556;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6342.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 201; 1345pp; German.
XX

CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 14 CCTTCCTAAGC 24
Db 11 CCTTCCTCGGC 1

RESULT 701
ABV69022/c
ID ABV69022 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69022;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 6808.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 214; 1345pp; German.
XX

CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 11 CCCCCCTCTTA 1

RESULT 702
ABV63846/c
ID ABV63846 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX

AC ABV63846;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1632.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 69; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
CC Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
DB 11 CTTCCGCAGCA 1
RESULT 703
ABV69560/c
ID ABV69560 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV69560;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 7346.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 230; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
CC
CC Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
CC Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13
DB 11 ACCCCATCCCC 1
RESULT 704
ABV67304
ID ABV67304 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67304;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5090.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX

PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 165; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CCCCTTCCTAA 22
Db 1 CCCCTTCCTTA 11

RESULT 705
ABV71267/c
ID ABV71267 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71267;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE Human skin EST 9053.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 291; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin

CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma of sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTTCTTAAGCA 25
Db 11 CTTCCGCAGCA 1

RESULT 706
ABV64128/c
ID ABV64128 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64128;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 1914.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 78; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTC 18

PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
PA Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 205; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 11 CGCCTCGTCGC 1

RESULT 710
ABV64641
ID ABV64641 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV64641;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 2427.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
XX In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 92; 1345pp; German.

XX The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5 CTCATCGCCCC 15
Db 1 CTCACCCCCC 11

RESULT 711
ABV67354/c
ID ABV67354 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV67354;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 5140.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK) HENKEL KGAA.
XX
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX WPI; 2002-590638/63.
DR
XX
PT In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
PT homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
PT e.g. skin cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 167; 1345pp; German.
XX
CC The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
CC in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
CC encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
CC so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
CC (M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
CC determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
CC promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
CC disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
CC ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
CC rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
CC skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
CC (EST) of the invention

```
XX SQ Sequence 11 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 TCATCGCCCTC 16
Db 11 TCCTCTCCCT 1

RESULT 712
ABV71192
ID ABV71192 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71192;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 8978.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 8978.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
e.g. skin cancer.
XX
Claim 24; Page 288; 1345pp; German.
XX
The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
(M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
(EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2 CACCTCATCGC 12
Db 1 CACCCCTCGC 11

RESULT 713
ABV71549/c
ID ABV71549 standard; cDNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABV71549;
XX
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human skin EST 9335.
XX
KW Human; skin; dermatological; vulnery; antipsoriatic; antiseborrhaeic;
KW immunosuppressive; antinflammatory; cytostatic; SAGE; neurodermatitis;
KW psoriasis; dermatitis; skin cancer; EST; expressed sequence tag; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200253774-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 20-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015179.
XX
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001DE-01000127.
XX
PA (HENK ) HENKEL KGAA.
PI Petersohn D, Conradt M, Hofmann K;
XX
WPI; 2002-590638/63.
XX
In vitro identification of skin-expressed genes, useful for determining
homeostasis and identifying cosmetic or pharmaceutical agents against
e.g. skin cancer.
XX
Claim 24; Page 301; 1345pp; German.
XX
The invention relates to in vitro identification (M1) of genes expressed
in the skin of humans or animals by subjecting a mixture of genetically
encoded factors from skin, to serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE)
so as to identify skin-expressed genes and quantify their expression.
(M1) is useful for identifying genes involved in skin homeostasis; to
determine skin homeostasis and to test agent (A) that maintains or
promotes skin homeostasis or that can be used for treating skin
disorders, specifically neurodermatitis; sunburn; psoriasis; scleroderma;
ichthyosis; atopic dermatitis; acne; seborrhea; lupus erythematosus;
rosacea; melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; and carcinoma or sarcoma of the
skin. The present sequence is that of a human expressed sequence tag
(EST) of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 8 ATCGCCCTTC 18
Db 11 AGCACCCCTTC 1

RESULT 714
ABK28791
ID ABK28791 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC ABK28791;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HSV-1 blocker probe NG-8.
XX
KW HSV-1; HSV-2; HPV; HBV; ss; probe; microorganism classification;
KW infectious disease; genetic abnormality; cancer; capture sequence;
blocker probe.
```

XX OS Human herpesvirus 1.
XX PN WO200196608-A1.
XX PD 20-DEC-2001.
XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019353.
XX PR 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-00594839.
XX PA (DIGE-) DIGENE CORP.
XX PI Anthony J, Lorincz A, Williams I, Troy J, Tang Y;
XX WPI; 2002-130748/17.
XX DR
XX PT Detecting a target nucleic acid, for identifying microorganisms,
PT diagnosing infections or detecting genetic abnormalities, comprises
PT producing and detecting double-stranded hybrids between probes and the
PT target nucleic acid.
XX PS Claim 53; Page 21; 128pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to detecting a target nucleic acid comprising (a)
CC hybridising a single-stranded or partially single-stranded target nucleic
CC acid to a capture sequence probe and a signal sequence probe to form
CC double-stranded hybrids between the probes and the target nucleic acid,
CC where the capture sequence probe and the signal sequence probe are
CC capable of hybridising to non-overlapping regions within the target
CC nucleic acid and not hybridising to each other, (b) adding a blocker
CC probe to the hybridisation reaction, where the blocker probe hybridises
CC to excess non-hybridised capture sequence probes, (c) binding the hybrid
CC to a solid phase to form a bound hybrid, and (d) detecting the bound
CC hybrid. The method is used to detecting a target nucleic acid. The method
CC is useful for identifying and classifying microorganisms, diagnosing
CC infectious diseases, detecting and characterising genetic abnormalities,
CC identifying genetic changes associated with cancer, studying genetic
CC susceptibility to disease, and measuring response to various types of
CC treatment. The method is also useful for detecting the presence of
CC nucleic acid in test samples. The method is not only rapid and sensitive,
CC but is also highly specific and capable of discriminating highly
CC homologous nucleic acid target sequences. Blocker probes comprising
CC oligonucleotides complementary to the capture sequence probes are used in
CC the method to eliminate excess capture sequence probe, thus reducing the
CC background signal in detection and increasing specificity of the assay.
CC The present sequence is a blocker probe derived from HSV-1, HSV-2, HPV or
CC HBV sequences. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 10 CGCCCCCTTCCT 20
Db 1 CGCCCCCATCTT 11
RESULT 715
AAD46205/c
ID AAD46205 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAD46205;
XX
DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Linker upper oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Bacterial artificial chromosome; molecular genetic research; pBAC;
KW cloning vector; ss.
XX

OS Unidentified.
XX WO200270720-A1.
XX PN 12-SEP-2002.
XX PD 25-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001667.
XX PF 02-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00057794.
XX PR (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
XX PA Hayashizaki Y, Carninci P;
XX WPI; 2002-691755/74.
XX DR
XX PT New bacteriophage or plasmid cloning vectors, useful for in vitro or in
PT vivo cloning nucleic acid inserts of interest used as tools in molecular
PT genetic research.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 52; 162pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to bacteriophage or a plasmid cloning vector which
CC comprises a construction segment and a replaceable segment or a bacterial
CC artificial chromosome (pBAC) or its segment comprising at least an origin
CC of replication (ori). The invention also relates to methods for molecular
CC cloning. The bacteriophage or plasmid cloning vectors are useful for in
CC vitro or in vivo method of cloning nucleic acid inserts of interest used
CC as tools in molecular genetic research. The present sequence is a linker
CC oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 11 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 30.0%; Score 7.8; DB 1; Length 11;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3 ACCTCATCGCC 13
Db 11 ATCTCATGGCC 1
RESULT 716
AAK99270
ID AAK99270 standard; DNA; 11 BP.
XX
AC AAK99270;
XX
DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE P15B4 promoter transcription binding site DELTAEF1_01.
XX
KW Promoter DNA; diagnostic; forensic; gene therapy; chromosome mapping;
KW expression vector; secretion vector; P15B4; transcription binding site;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CA2343602-A1.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 17-APR-2001; 2001CA-02343602.
XX
PR 18-APR-2000; 2000US-0197873P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Dumas Milne Edwards JB, Jobert S, Giordano J, Tanaka H, Bejanin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-227459/29.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences comprising human expressed sequence tags